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WITH EIGHT-PAGE ANTARCTIC SUPPLEMENT: "FURTEST SOUTH WITH THE 'DISCOVERY.'" SIXPENCE.

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Sir Jacob Wilson. Lord Derby.

Prince of Wales.

Mr. P. Crutchley.



S. BEGG.

A ROYAL FARMER: THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW PERMANENT SHOW-GROUND OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

On June 23, after the Prince had opened the new ground at Park Royal, between Ealing and Harrow, his Royal Highness passed through one of the cattle-rings, where yearling Jersey heifers were being judged.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

"England has covered herself with shame." Her attitude is regarded at Belgrade with "amazement and pity." A young nation has just asserted its civilising spirit by a splendid deed, and England, ever the tyrant and bully, withdraws her Minister. Bitter envy is the cause of this. She sees Serbia rising in the scale of liberty and humanity, while she has sunk so low that the Boers have dictated to her a "disgraceful peace," and the Powers have forbidden her to make any more colonies. I gather this news from an enlightened journal which represents the Servian mind. Some person, who calls himself Prime Minister at Belgrade, favours us with his "deep indignation," a sentiment which must be shared by the illustrious prelate who invoked the Divine blessing on the cut-throats of the Konak. He should issue a pastoral to his snow-white flock telling them what black sheep the English must be, considering the dreadful character and variety of their religious opinions. Just think of such heretics presuming to criticise the noble warriors who show visitors over the field of glory where an unarmed man and woman in their night-clothes were cut down by the chivalry of Serbia!

Let us bow to this rebuke from Belgrade, and respectfully suggest that the Servians should preserve all the trophies of that memorable night. The bloodstains on the floor, the bullet-marks on the walls, the linen of the butchered woman, already a favourite theme of Servian humour—why not keep these things with religious care, and exhibit them with national pride? I see that Alexander's skull is medically certified to be three inches thicker than it should be. His autograph manuscripts, says the deeply indignant Servian Minister, prove that he was insane. When a monarch is supposed to be mad, it is the plain duty of his subjects to kill him, to extinguish his family and adherents with every circumstance of savage treachery. So why not add the skull and the autographs to the precious relics? And why not authorise the Metropolitan of Belgrade to hold a memorial service among them from time to time, and expatiate on the particular relish of heaven for murder as an instrument of civilisation? I make this proposal as some mitigation of the shame which covers England. Let us own that we have misunderstood these patriots; let us hope that Serbia will carry on such a dauntless breed. The danger is that she will lapse, like other countries, from high achievement to the commonplaces of democratic rule. "On the heroic dust of our ancestors," wrote Carlyle, "we too sit ballot-boxing, saying to one another, 'It is well, it is well.'" Serbia must guard the heroic dust of her colonels from that profanation.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, ambassadress, has been telling us that we shall like President Loubet, who will be with us shortly, and that we have misunderstood M. Sardou, from whom she brings a gracious message. M. Sardou, anxious to do his utmost for the *entente cordiale*, declares that he never questioned the talent of British dramatists. Mr. Pinero drew a humorous picture of all those gentlemen sitting in a row at Drury Lane, learning from "Dante" how plays ought to be written; and M. Sardou has probably confused this with a demonstration in Hyde Park. "Those British dramatists," I can imagine him saying to Madame Bernhardt, "are very sensitive: I hear they have been meeting in Hyde Park, and protesting against my opinions. For the sake of peace between two great nations, do assure them that I admire their talent very much." I understand that Mr. Pinero is appeased, that Lord Lansdowne is greatly relieved, and that President Loubet will receive an address from our dramatists, swearing eternal reciprocity.

This, no doubt, is the dream of M. Sardou's life. There are difficulties, of course. We are so accustomed to French ideas that we take them blandly; but English ideas are less familiar in Paris. Mr. Barrie's satire on peers and butlers was visible there for one night only; but it caused no small bewilderment. One critic confessed that he could not make out why Crichton was so solemn. The solemnity of English butlers is one of the pillars of the British Constitution, and we may almost despair of the foreign mind which does not appreciate that. There is talk of translating Mr. Barrie into French. I tremble to think of the Faubourg St. Germain confronted by an English earl who asks his kitchen-maid to tea, and, when shipwrecked on a desert island, becomes the humble subordinate of his butler, after a brief moment of glory when he is mistaken in the jungle for a tiger-cat. The French aristocracy have gone through some strange vicissitudes. The skins of their ancestors, as they may have learned from Carlyle, went to bind the second edition of Rousseau's "Contrat Social." But what will they think of a country where the public laughs at the indignities which Mr. Barrie puts upon a member of the House of Lords?

Some of us complain that the serious drama does not get its due in London because the public hankers

after light and tuneful entertainments. A similar story comes from Paris. To an American student of manners in that city a Parisian has confided the melancholy truth that the growing passion for outdoor sports is inimical to the drama. After a day on a motor-car the Frenchman needs to be cheered by song and dance. He has carried his life in his hand at sixty miles an hour. He has contributed several cases to the hospitals. He has annihilated dogs, and dogs in France are even nearer to the dignity of citizenship than in England. After such a day the French sportsman is in no mood for dramatic appeals to his emotions. He wants to be soothed by the *revue*, a tasteful combination of ballet and the current badinage of the town. Moreover, his sense of tradition is shocked by the latest developments of the French drama. Time was when he could sit through a harrowing piece, knowing that everything would be settled at the end. The *dramatis personæ* would be either dead or otherwise done with. But now the end settles nothing. Everybody concerned is left in the air, and the playgoer is told that this is life. "It may be life," he grumbles; "but it is not the theatre of Molière, of Dumas, of Sardou, or even of Rostand. If people on the stage don't live happy ever afterwards, I want them to die game. But now they do neither, and I don't know what becomes of them!"

A writer in the *Daily Mail* has been discoursing on the refinement of character by music at our meals. He gives a picturesque account of the orchestra at the Criterion Restaurant, where you have light "heel-and-toe" melodies at tea-time, and a more elevated strain at dinner. Some restaurant orchestras do not discriminate so nicely. They take it for granted that you are always in the same mood, whether the occasion be a cup of tea or a repast of eight courses. Further, they are visible; and I lay it down as an axiom that the musicians who accompany food, unlike little boys, should be heard and not seen. I mean them no disrespect; but a fastidious taste requires that tuneful strings should be touched by invisible agency, as they were on Prospero's island when Ferdinand sat down to dinner with Miranda. In some crowded restaurants you may be driven by ill-luck to sit under the very elbow of the conductor, and then you consign all composers and all fiddlers freely to the nether world.

President Loubet, who will want to learn all he can about our institutions in three days, will not fail to note that we carry the refining influence of music at table further than it is carried in Paris. The restaurant orchestra is not yet so popular there as it is here, and one reason is, I suppose, that the French cook regards the introduction of music into his sphere of influence as an impertinence. What is his aim in life if it is not the refinement of character? Why does he invent new dishes, or give a fresh glamour to the old, if not to lift the art of dining into the realm of the spiritual? We also have cooks of the French nation; and how they must suffer when they hear the band! Not that they are insensible to music, but that it should be thought expedient by their employers to beguile the public ear when the artist of the kitchen has devoted his soul to the refinement of the public palate! Does the *chef de cuisine* ever send in his resignation? Is he on speaking terms with the *chef d'orchestre*? Or, when these two masters meet, is it necessary for a third and impartial official to be hard by to keep the peace?

In Paris the musicians in the cafés are by no means self-effacing. When they produce their captivating strains, they like to be seen in the act. Since the leader of a Hungarian band ran away with a princess, many a minstrel with a deep olive complexion, an insinuating smile, and a red coat has fiddled with manifest design to lure some patrician heart. President Loubet will observe that we do not encourage such ambition. Our minstrels of the *menu* are clad for the most part in the plainest garb; no dangerous red coat sends a flutter through feminine bosoms. Perhaps the seclusion of the orchestra at the Criterion is a stroke of prudence. "Lifting her soft eyes from her plate of *bisque*, Mariana caught the dark, intent gaze of the budding Kubelik in the band, and could not restrain herself from murmuring: 'If music be the food of love, play on.' 'What is that?' asked her aunt sharply. 'When you take music with your *bisque*, dear aunt, which of them refines your character?' said the girl slyly. 'Tush!' said her aunt." We must not have that sort of thing in our novels of society.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

NEXT WEEK we shall continue "Furthest South," Lieutenant Shackleton's engrossing narrative (exclusive to "The Illustrated London News") of the "Discovery's" Antarctic voyage. The second instalment will be as profusely illustrated as that in the present issue with actual photographs of the explorers' adventurous exploits. The illustrations are all from photographs taken in the Antarctic regions by the narrator.

PARLIAMENT.

On a motion for the adjournment of the House, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman endeavoured to elicit from the Government a declaration of their fiscal policy. His point was the statement of the New South Wales Premier that the speeches of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were regarded in that colony as intimations that the Imperial Government would take some measures to counteract the commercial policy of foreign countries which discriminated between the Colonies and the Mother Country. Mr. Balfour said that if the Colonies were to be penalised by the foreigner for entering into closer commercial relations with the Mother Country, that was a state of affairs which could not be viewed with indifference. He challenged the Opposition to say that they would accept it as a normal condition of commerce in the Empire. Mr. Balfour denied that the Government were committed to a policy of retaliation, but he admitted that if it should be found that retaliation was the only course open to them to protect the Colonies which gave us preferential terms, he would not shrink from that course. Sir Edward Grey asked whether the Prime Minister had spoken for himself or for the Government as a whole, and Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Government were of one mind as to the necessity of protecting the Colonies in any dispute to which preferential trading might give rise. He contended that the discrimination by Germany against Canadian goods was aimed not at that colony alone, and that it had been checked by the attitude of the Government. He made no complaint of the action of Germany, which was perfectly legitimate, but it imposed upon this country the obligation to provide itself with some weapon which would enable us to negotiate a *modus vivendi*. On a division, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion was rejected by a majority of 120.

Mr. Chaplin renewed his opposition to the repeal of the corn tax, and affirmed that the Unionist party would be wrecked by Mr. Ritchie's "unnatural alliance" with the Opposition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted a proposal to reduce the tea duty, but admitted that the incidence of the income tax needed revision. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who is to take part in the inquiry into the operation of that tax, said that it fell too heavily on small incomes, and that the feasibility of graduation should be carefully considered.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE ROYAL OPERA.

Fräulein Ternina sang for the last time this season on Tuesday, June 23, in "Tristan und Isolde," when Mr. Hedmond undertook at very short notice, and in spite of indisposition, the part of Tristan. On the success of his performance Mr. Hedmond must be heartily congratulated. Ternina was never finer. Madame Calvé was billed to make her reappearance in "Carmen" on Friday, June 26. In the "Otello" of Verdi, M. Alvarez made his welcome reappearance at Covent Garden, in the title rôle. Mlle. Pacquot sang Desdemona with anguish and sympathy. She has a very fine voice, but the immature girlishness of the character was necessarily lacking. Madame Kirkby Lunn, M. Journet, and M. Fassen were all excellent as Emilia, Ludovico, and Cassio.

RÉJANE'S NORA HELMER, AT THE GARRICK.

For all practical purposes Ibsen has drawn two Nora Helmers in his drama of "A Doll's House"—the kittenish, macaroon-eating, irresponsible doll who has in childish fashion done her husband a secret but perilous kindness, and the hard, revolting wife, exponent of a thesis, who discovers she has been living for years with a strange man; and it is a moot point whether, even with the help of that hysterical Nora who awaits her lord's discovery of her well-intended crime, the dramatist has blended the two into a consistent character. At all events, for the discussion of Madame Réjane's representation of Nora, the first important representation done in London since Miss Janet Achurch last appeared in the rôle six years ago, the two phases of the heroine may be advantageously considered apart. The earlier and skittish Nora, then, the famous French comédienne scarcely realises: her effects are too broad, she misses the right lightness of touch; but yet, curiously enough, she makes a very great deal out of the doll-mother's romp with her children. Gradually, as the emotional tension increases, especially in Nora's mad dancing of the tarantella, the actress begins to feel her ground, till in the parting scene of wife and husband Réjane rises to the heights of the situation. She is quiet, desperately quiet, her eyes fixed, her voice dulled in a tragic despair. This is the true Nora of revolt. Here Madame Réjane is seen at her inimitable best.

"COUSIN KATE," AT THE HAYMARKET.

There were some superior persons among the first-night spectators of "Cousin Kate" who complained that its young author had outraged all probability in his new comedy, who talked sneeringly of teapot and bread-and-butter drama and Robertson at second-hand. Certain ladies, too, were sure that Mr. Herbert Davis's heroine was a forward hussy, and that no nice girl would have let a strange man strike up an acquaintance with her in a railway carriage, much less make love to her in an empty house. No doubt it is the usual Haymarket mixture which Mr. Davis has supplied—love at first sight and its unsmooth courses, homely humour and domestic sentiment; but then it is the mixture with a difference. There is a sparkle about the dialogue, a breezy thoroughness about the love-making, such as redeem this amiable little romance from the reproach of conventionality. Employing as it does the services of Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss Beatrice Ferrar, Mr. Rudge Harding, and Mr. Cyril Maude—though the last is not an ideal stage Irishman—Mr. Davis's second play would boast an excellent cast, even if Miss Ellis Jeffreys were not

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

OUR ANTARCTIC
SUPPLEMENT.

It has been our good fortune, along among newspapers, to secure the rights of publication of the earliest narrative of the first eighteen months' work of the National Antarctic Expedition, and this we begin as a profusely illustrated Supplement to our present issue. The account, which is from the pen of Lieutenant Shackleton, the first of the *Discovery's* officers to return to this country, affords, with its practical and thrilling details, the best possible vindication of the work on which Captain Scott and his gallant crew are still engaged within the Antarctic Circle. Such vindication ought to be unnecessary, but the unwarrantable attacks which have been made by self-appointed critics on the conduct and finance of the undertaking make it opportune to emphasise the implicit defence contained in Lieutenant Shackleton's plain statement of facts. So far from their having been extravagant, the explorers had to practise rigid economy, not only because funds were scarce, but because space on shipboard was limited, and what provisions were taken were only sufficient to make, if possible, a varied diet. As it turned out, the Expedition had to live for the most part on seal-meat. Complaints were made as to the *Discovery's* alleged large stores of luxuries, including wines; but these were known to the officers and crew chiefly in the guise of tinned food, which, under any diversity of name, has a monotonous similarity of taste. By the time the Expedition comes back the members will have had two and a half years' experience of tinned food, a diet which the critics of the enterprise would scarcely account luxurious were they compelled to live on it for so long a period. The question of the return of the Expedition affords, at the present moment, a serious problem. Further funds are necessary, and there is every reason why the people of Great Britain, the nation that has ever

THE SCENE OF THE
SERVIAN MURDERS.

The Servian conspirators, no-wise ashamed of their handiwork, have conducted a party of foreign journalists over the apartments where the atrocity of June 11 was committed. The officers who acted as guides on so agreeable an occasion were eager to point out every detail that might possibly interest their guests—such as the marks of the dynamite explosions, the bullet-holes, the Queen's dresses, and nicknacks. They touched the piano like virtuosi,

MR. H. BATEMAN,
BRACKETTED SENIOR WRANGLER.MR. P. E. MARRACK,
BRACKETTED SENIOR WRANGLER.

ransacked bureaux, wardrobes, and cabinets like banditti, jested, and maintained a holiday air. On the fateful night the assassins entered the Konak from the back and proceeded to the royal bedchamber, blowing in as they went the massive oak doors of three rooms. The bedroom, furnished in Empire style, remained as the murderers had left it. The furniture was overturned and smashed, the coverlets were riddled with bullets, the Queen's cosmetics lay on the dressing-table, and on the King's table was a French novel Alexander had been reading. In the little wardrobe-room, where the royal pair were dispatched, a gallant cicerone rolled back a rug to display the marks of the tragedy. Adjoining the Palace are the divisional quarters, a bare white-washed office, whither the Queen's brothers were summoned and shot as they sat together. Serbia's national rejoicing has been tempered by a cloud-burst, which swept away the village of Zenom and killed thirty-eight persons. King Peter arrived in Belgrade from Geneva on June 24.

KING PETER'S
TROUBLES.

The new Servian Government is not recognised by the Powers, and Russia has intimated in plain terms that it is the duty of the new Sovereign to punish the men who made him King by a murderous conspiracy. Peter I. cannot do that unless the incriminated officers, who have been politically and ecclesiastically blessed for their "brave and noble" deed,

consent to let themselves be banished for a convenient season. There are hints that Russia will consent to some arrangement of that kind, if only to have her fingers, as Hedda Gabler would say, in Servian destinies. But the Belgrade patriots, who are indignant at the attitude of Europe, may not fall in with this scheme. King Peter, with the fate of his predecessor always before his eyes, cannot feel comfortable in any case. To propitiate Europe, and keep on good terms with his friends the assassins at the same time, is a policy which might tax the genius of a Macchiavelli, if King Peter possessed it. He will probably temporise as long as possible in the hope that the Powers may presently be distracted by a catastrophe

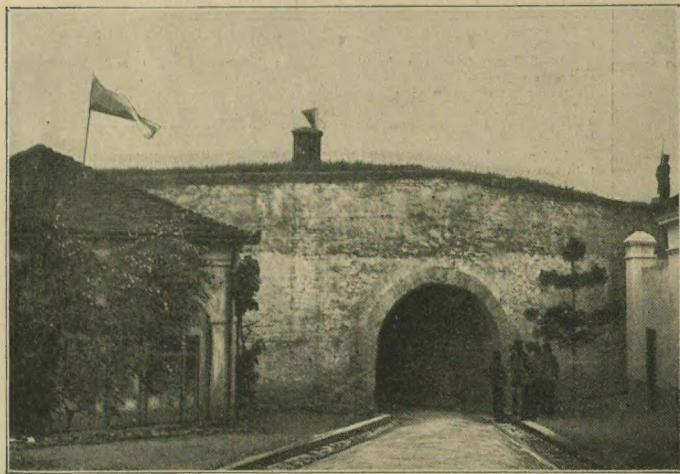
elsewhere. Meanwhile, the conspirators have proposed to commit suicide.

THE SENIOR
WRANGLERS.

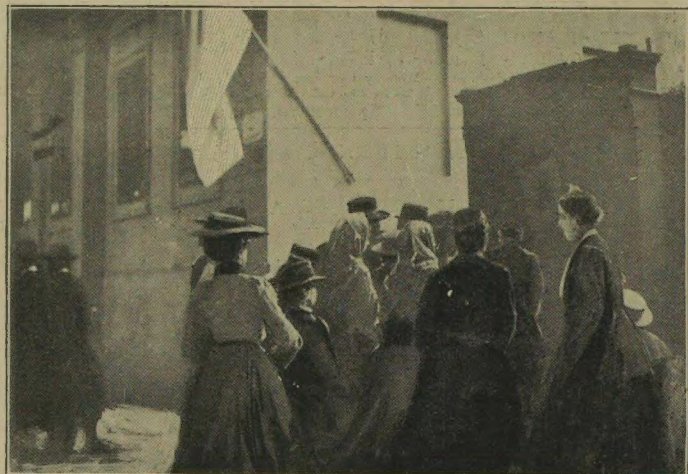
The reading of the class-list of the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge disclosed a result that is always a little unsatisfactory—a division of the Senior Wranglership, shared in this case by two Trinity men, H. Bateman and P. E. Marrack. Mr. Bateman, who is the son of Mr. Samuel Bateman, of Manchester, was born on May 29, 1882, and was educated at Manchester Grammar School. There he won the Derby Scholarship. Next gaining a Sizarship at Trinity College, he now holds a Major Scholarship. Mr. Marrack is the son of Mr. J. R. Marrack, of Tiverton, Devon, was born on Aug. 14, 1882, and was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton. He is the holder of a Major Scholarship and the Huish Exhibition.

THE GERMAN
ELECTIONS.

It is too soon to say exactly how parties will stand in the new Reichstag; as the second ballots have not yet been decided; but it is plain that the Socialists have received a great accession of strength. The Kaiser's repeated challenges have stimulated their zeal, and they have polled at least two and three-quarter millions of votes. They have gained at the expense of all the other parties, not because Socialist opinions, as these are commonly understood, are so widespread, but because Germans know that to vote Socialist is to make the most effectual protest against abuses. Most of the demands put forward by the Socialists would be regarded in this country as extremely moderate. They point, not to revolution, but to reforms which are indispensable to a free people. Only a resolute denial of these could make the Socialist propaganda revolutionary. It is directed strongly against the landed interest, because that is associated with inordinate taxation on



STARTING-PLACE OF THE SERVIAN CONSPIRATORS: THE OLD FORT, BELGRADE, FROM WHICH THE OFFICERS OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT WENT OUT TO MURDER THE KING.



PUBLIC CURIOSITY OVER A NEW MONARCH: A CROWD OF SERVANS BEFORE ONE OF KING PETER'S PORTRAITS WHICH WERE POSTED UP THROUGHOUT BELGRADE AFTER HIS ELECTION.

stood foremost in exploration and discovery, should render prompt and generous help.

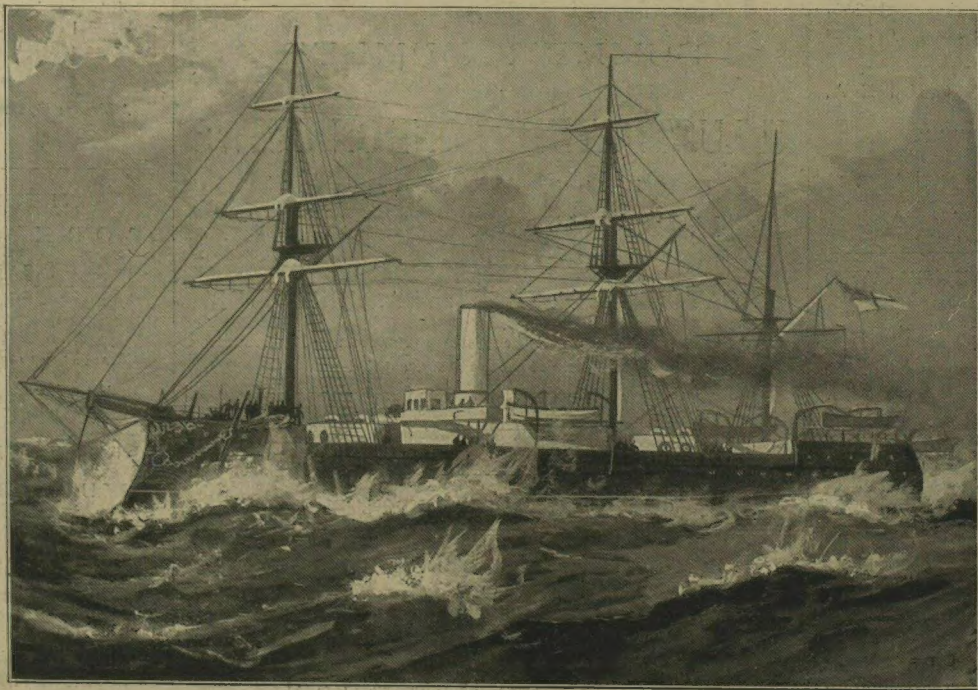
While on this subject, we may take opportunity to mention Sir Clements Markham, by whose untiring energy a relief-ship, the *Morning*, was fitted out. Sir Clements, in spite of advancing years, is not content to rest on the laurels of his past achievements, but has been a friend to all. His strong will has helped to make the Expedition the success it has so far proved. There is only about £12,000 still required; and shall it be said that England cannot provide it, and that she has grown so lethargic in her desire for knowledge, and so callous as not to send immediate help to those who, in that land of desolation, are waiting for it, not knowing that there is any difficulty about raising funds, not knowing that any question has been mooted that England would not come forward to help her explorers? For it was for the fame of England, and not for personal gain, that the Expedition was undertaken.

One cannot sum up the situation better in regard to the men of the *Discovery*, "those men who never turned their back," than in Browning's words—

No; at noontide in the bustle of men's
worktime
Greet the unseen with a cheer,
Bid them strive and strain breast forward.

Lieutenant Shackleton (now invalided home), whose article and photographs we publish this week and next, accompanied his chief, Captain Scott, and Dr. Wilson on the adventurous sledge journey during which they attained the furthest South latitude yet reached by man. On the return journey he broke down from an overstrain. Only the devotion of his companions brought him through.

It is difficult for a journal not professedly scientific to cover the whole ground of the Expedition's work, and our account must therefore be taken as preliminary to the official report.



A ONCE-FAMOUS WAR-SHIP: THE TURRET SHIP "SCORPION," WRECKED IN THE WEST INDIES.

DRAWN BY F. T. JANE.

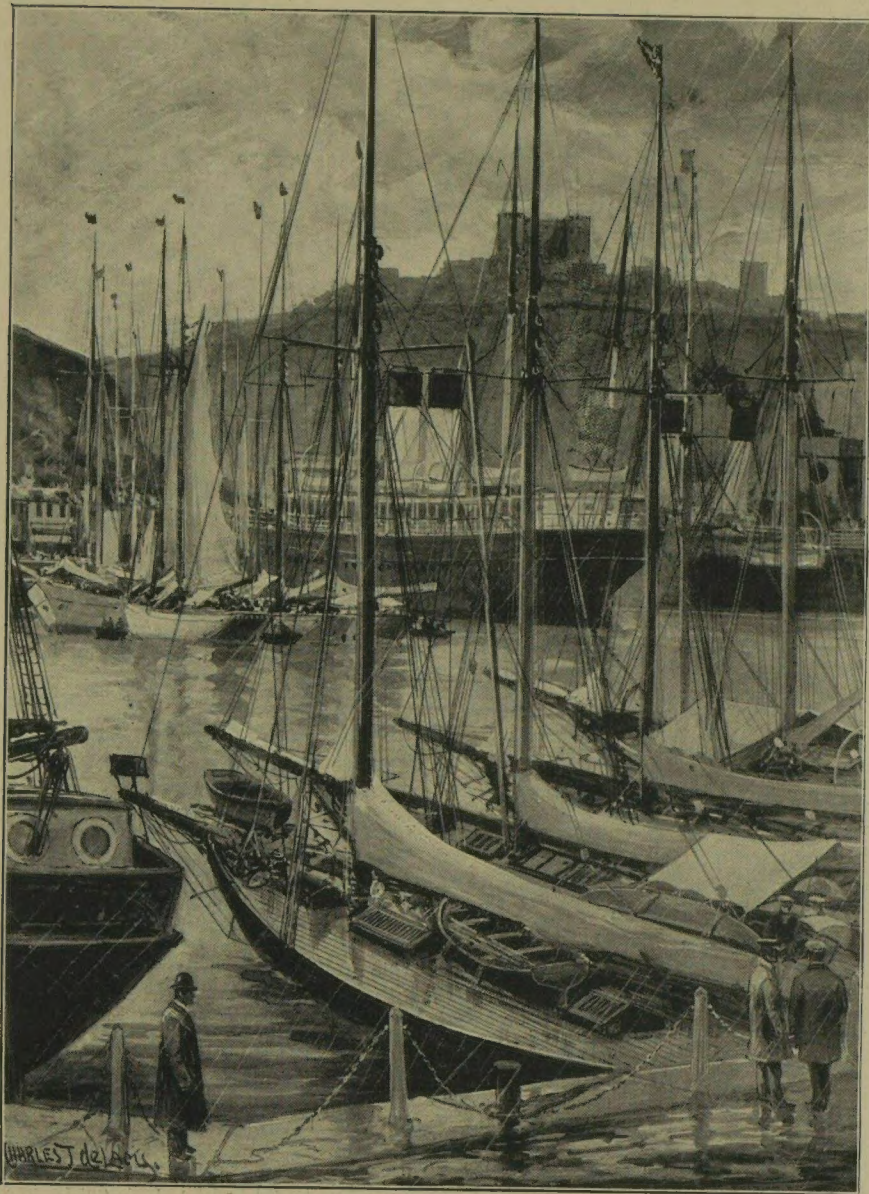
the necessities of life. Protection, as it is managed in Germany, gives by no means unbounded satisfaction to the working classes. It does not follow that the Socialist party in the Reichstag will modify the policy of the Government, and there is always the danger that the military power, to which the Kaiser has made significant appeals, will be used to enforce measures of repression.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S
VISIT TO LONDON.

President Loubet's visit to London should do much to strengthen the friendly feeling existing between this country and France, and the Council of l'Entente Cordiale, seizing the opportunity, are endeavouring to assist by every means in their power. They will give an evening reception in the Royal Botanic Gardens on July 7, and they have invited their members and friends to act as guides to any Frenchmen in London for the President's visit. M. Loubet will arrive in England on July 6, and will stay until the following Thursday. In addition to the civic ceremonies, a dinner at Buckingham Palace, a gala performance at the Opera, a review by the King at Aldershot, and a State Ball have already been arranged for his entertainment.

THE WRECK
OF A FAMOUS
TURRET-SHIP.

H.M.S. *Scorpion*, which was launched in 1863, was then one of the two famous "Birkenhead Rams." She was built by the firm of Laird, of Birkenhead, without any disclosure as to who had ordered her, if, indeed, even the builders knew. The American Civil War was then at its height, and the ram came under suspicion of being intended for the Confederate States. Her departure was stopped by the British Government, and in the following year she was purchased



THE GREAT JUNE RAIN AS AN IMPEDIMENT TO YACHTING: YACHTS FOR THE HELIGOLAND RACE DETAINED AT DOVER.

DRAWN BY C. DE LACY, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT DOVER.

The race should have begun on June 20, but, on the night of the 19th, owing to the rain, the gale, and the head wind, the start was postponed until the 22nd. About thirty crack yachts were thus detained in harbour.



KING PETER'S THANKSGIVING ON HIS ACCESSION TO THE SERBIAN THRONE: HIS MAJESTY ON HIS WAY TO THE "TE DEUM" AT THE RUSSIAN CHURCH, GENEVA.

On June 18 a solemn "Te Deum" at the Russian Church in Geneva celebrated King Peter's election. Russian officials attended, and the Arch-Priest officiated and blessed King Peter, who kissed the Cross on entering the church.



CHRISTINA (Madame Ellen Andrée).

NORA HELMER (Madame Réjane).

HELMER (M. Tarride).

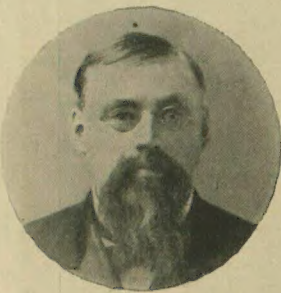
IBSEN IN FRENCH AT AN ENGLISH THEATRE: MADAME RÉJANE IN "A DOLL'S HOUSE," AT THE GARRICK, JUNE 22.

SKETCH BY RALPH CLEAVER.

for the British Navy. After a career of little note, she was sent to Bermuda, and in course of time dismasted and made into a floating battery. About two years ago she was used as a target by the British North American Squadron, and subsequently sold out of the service. In leaving Bermuda for the breaking-up yard, she was lost. In type, she closely resembled the ill-fated *Captain*.

THE WOOLWICH EXPLOSION.

Disasters at that centre of dangerous work, the Woolwich Arsenal, are fortunately rare, and the accident of June 18 was therefore all the more appalling. About 8.10 a.m. on that day a lyddite explosion occurred in one of the "danger" huts situated about a mile from the entrance-gates of the Arsenal. Four men, it is believed, were filling a 9.2 lyddite shell, and, either through carelessness or misfortune, the huge projectile exploded, blowing the four workmen to pieces, killing eleven others who were in the vicinity, and injuring many. The filling-shed and the two buildings next to it were utterly wrecked, while the splinters which flew in all directions wrought terrible havoc. The exact cause of the disaster will likely never be known, but it has been surmised that in placing the shell on the rubber-tyred and rubber-covered truck on which it should have been conveyed to the rectifying-shed, some accidental concussion fired the charge. The accident is the more mysterious considering the precautions taken by the authorities in handling lyddite. The workmen in the danger-sheds must wear fireproof suits, magazine shoes, and gloves, and the floors are covered with thick felt. But in any case the risk is great, and the law of probabilities claims its occasional victims. On hearing of the disaster the King hastened to send a sympathetic message to the injured and bereaved.



Photo, Ellis and Walery.

THE LATE MAJOR POND, "EXPLOITER" OF CELEBRITIES.

The Lord THE KING'S MAYOR BIRTHDAY. still remains in peaceable possession of the ninth of November, and Gog and Magog are content. The official celebration of the King's birthday on June 26 is confusing to many of his Majesty's loyal subjects, but, as two shows now take the place of one, the professional sightseer has no cause to grumble. The final rehearsal of trooping the colour was carried out on the Horse Guards' Parade on June 23. It is interesting to note that in the programme of the Royal Procession King Edward is designated simply "The Sovereign."

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Prince of Wales, who follows his father's footsteps as a patron of farming, on June 23 opened the first show which the Royal Agricultural Society has held on its new and permanent ground at Park Royal. The King and the Prince are both numbered among the exhibitors. The opening of the Park Royal Show Ground marks a new era in the society's history. How it has grown since the year of its first exhibition, 1839, may be judged from the fact that on that occasion it offered £890 in prize-money, while this year the sum is £8000.

THE MYSTERY OF RADIUM.

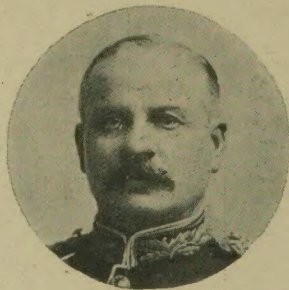
Professor Curie, of the Sorbonne, who with Madame Curie discovered radium, lectured on June 19 at the Royal Institution on that mysterious substance. Professor Curie, who spoke in French, demonstrated the effect through opaque substances of radium on photographic plates, and its ability to render air highly conductive of electricity. Its power of provoking phosphorescence was also shown in a series of interesting experiments. In conclusion, M. Curie indicated in outline some of the speculations which radium suggests as to evolution and the gradual transformation of the elements.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

Somaliland once again looms large on the political horizon, and additional troops are to be at once dispatched to the scene of operations. Until they arrive, it is understood that General Manning and Colonel Cobbe will act entirely on the defensive. Mr. Brodrick stated in the House of Commons on June 22 that he did not think it advisable to give the exact composition or strength of the force at various points, and that communication between Badwein and Damot is maintained by runners, and beyond that point by telegraph. On the following day an unofficial telegram from Aden stated that a rumour was current there that General Manning and Colonel Cobbe had joined hands and had arrived at Bohotle. It is understood that General Manning will be instructed to retire on Burao if necessary. Meantime, the British troops are closely watched by the enemy. Reinforcements are being hurriedly prepared. The 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry and Mounted Infantry is ordered to the front, and will start at once, and the rest of the troops at Simla are in readiness.

OUR PORTRAITS.

The sudden change in the state of Somaliland, which has necessitated the employment of additional troops, has also placed Major-General Sir Charles Comyn Egerton, a distinguished Indian officer, at the head of affairs in the field. General Egerton, who is Aide-de-camp to the King, has lately been in command of the Frontier Force and District, recently, Peshawar. His extensive service, and the march dahar, the Expedition of 1888 and Miranzai, the Campaign of 1895, and the operations against the Darwesh Kheyl Waziris last year, when he commanded the troops.



Photo, Hughes and Muttins.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR C. EGERTON, NEW COMMANDER OF THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

A large number of celebrities in this country and in America must have heard with regret of the death of Major Pond on June 22, for not only did he "exploit" them with, in most cases, considerable success, but he made many of them his personal friends. His early career was chiefly remarkable for the variety of his occupations. Like many self-made men, he tried several enterprises before alighting on the one that was to bring him both notoriety and wealth. He was born in June 1838, in Cuba, Alleghany County, New York, and is said to have been "educated" in country printing-offices in Pond du Lac and Osh-Kosh, Wisconsin, afterwards working as a compositor in Kansas. Later still, the same trade served him as a means of livelihood for a year spent wandering over the country; as a pioneer, he had his share of adventures in Denver; and on the outbreak of the American Civil War, when he was acting as editor of a weekly paper in Markeson, he volunteered for the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry; and was one of the few survivors of the Baxter Massacre of 1863. He attained his Majority after the third of his four years of service. At the end of the war he went west, and was there "engaged in mercantile pursuits" until, in 1873, he purchased the Lyceum Lecture Agency, and laid the foundation of his business. His energy and enterprise were limitless. No celebrity was too big for him to approach; and that he contrived to enlist so many in the ranks of his lecturers says much for his pertinacity and the persuasive power of the dollar. He travelled no less than three hundred thousand miles with Henry Ward Beecher, and conducted Sir H. M. Stanley's tour—one of the greatest of his successes. To name only a few of the Englishmen who have visited America under his auspices, among his clients were Wilkie Collins, Matthew Arnold, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Mr. Zangwill, "Ian Maclaren," and Mr. Anthony Hope. Mr. Gladstone he found impossible of approach, and Mr. J. M. Barrie is said to have stated that all the King's horses could not drag him on to the lecture-platform.

Schools in 1893. Among his other academic successes are the winning of the Craven, Ireland, and Derby University Scholarships. Mr. Fletcher was appointed to his mastership at Rugby in May 1894, after a short period of tutorial work at Balliol.

THE FLOODS: AN EXTRAORDINARY ASCOT SUNDAY.

What is usually the gayest day of the year on the river proved in 1903 the most melancholy within living memory. On Ascot Sunday the floods consequent on the great June rain made boating impossible, the holiday-makers in temporarily moated bungalows could only look hopelessly out on inundated lawns and a racing current, while boat-letters mourned the loss of their annual harvest. Hardly a craft was to be seen on the stream, but certain adventurous seekers after novelty found it in punting on the Cookham Road. At Marlow the water invaded the streets, and during the past week the water stood at an equal height on each side of Teddington weir. That notable barrier has had to open all its sluices and flood-gates, but with small effect. Sunday had one hopeful feature, the steady fall of the water, and a slight rise the following day was due to a local cause, probably the outflow of some inundated meadow. In Essex great inconvenience has been caused by the rise of the Lea and the Roding, and the electric-car traffic has been seriously interrupted. A linoleum factory on the banks of the Lea has had to stop work, and the damage to plant and stock is calculated at £50,000. Great harm has been done by the rains to the strawberry crop in Kent. We illustrate the floods by photographs by Messrs. Geary, J. G. Badger, Bowden, and Ives.



Photo, H. Bell.

MR. FRANK FLETCHER, NEW HEAD MASTER OF MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.

"FALSE ISSUES."

Mr. Justice Grantham has been drawn into a controversy with the Bar by his statement in a dispute with Mr. Robson, K.C., that counsel were "paid to raise false issues." The learned Judge now explains that he used the expression in a purely technical or Pickwickian sense. He says that of accused persons brought to trial twenty-five per cent. are acquitted, and only five per cent. of these are innocent. How do the majority escape? By the skill of their advocates, whose business it is to put every point in their favour so dexterously as to draw off the attention of the jury from the real issues. Mr. Justice Grantham cannot understand why the Bar should take offence at this definition of their duties. If a barrister wins a verdict of acquittal for a guilty client the blame rests not upon him, but upon the weakness of the prosecution. He is not personally involved one way or the other, and if he raises what is technically a "false issue" it does not throw upon him any moral responsibility. A jury sometimes acquits a prisoner because the charge is not proved, although the moral probability of his delinquency is strong. In such a case nobody dreams of blaming the jury. On the other hand, if the facts are really made out, but the jury is beguiled by the ingenuity of the defence, then it is idle to condemn the successful advocate because juries are not as clever as he. In any case, it is his duty to get a verdict if he can; and if the system which makes justice a tournament of counsel be imperfect, we do not know what other to adopt.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLES.

There is at the moment little news of consequence from Macedonia. The Christian villages of Mombeni, assisted by Turkish troops, recently drove off Chakalaroff's band with considerable loss, and a fight has taken place between the Turks and a band of thirty men at Dragomir, north of Amatovo. Each side had two casualties. A fight between Turks and Bulgarians on the frontier at Batak is reported.

A CAPTURED CORRESPONDENT.

The *Times*—and incidentally ourselves; for Mr. Harris, it will be remembered, has supplied us with a number of photographs dealing with the crisis in Morocco—has sustained a temporary loss by the capture of its correspondent in Tangier. Following the expulsion of their representative in Russia, this is particularly unfortunate. Mr. Harris was ambushed, fired upon, and taken prisoner by the rebels on June 16, after witnessing an attack on a village occupied by the bandit Raisuli, to whom he was handed over by his captors, men of the Dar Romana tribe. Sir Arthur Nicolson, his Majesty's Minister, took immediate steps to secure release, got into communication with Mr. Harris (who was then being well treated), and warned the Moorish authorities that military operations might endanger the prisoner's life. Later news states that the conditions attaching to his release have not yet been announced, but that certain of the bandit's men are to be given in exchange is admitted.



Photo, C. H. Park.

A SO-CALLED "SCIENTIFIC HOOLIGAN" AT WORK: MR. NEVIL MASKELYNE RECEIVING A WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM BIRCHINGTON IN HIS WORKSHOP AT WANDSWORTH.

Mr. Maskelyne was accused by Professor Fleming of "scientific hooliganism" for electrically intercepting and altering a wireless telegraphic message sent by the Professor during a demonstration held at the Royal Institution. Mr. Maskelyne caused Professor Fleming's instruments to say "Rats!" In defence he pleaded that the public must be shown how easily wireless messages might be tapped.

Of the books he found time to produce—"A Summer in England with Henry Ward Beecher," "Pioneer Boyhood," "Across the Continent with Mark Twain," and "Eccentricities of Genius"—the last, in particular, found favour with the lover of "personalities."

Mr. Frank Fletcher, one of the assistant masters at Rugby, has been elected Head Master of Marlborough College in place of the Rev. G. C. Bell, who recently retired. Mr. Fletcher, who was educated at Rossall under Dr. James, gained a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1889, and took a First Class in Classical Moderations in 1891, and in the Final Classical

A GREAT UNFINISHED FANE AND ITS DEAD FOUNDER.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART.

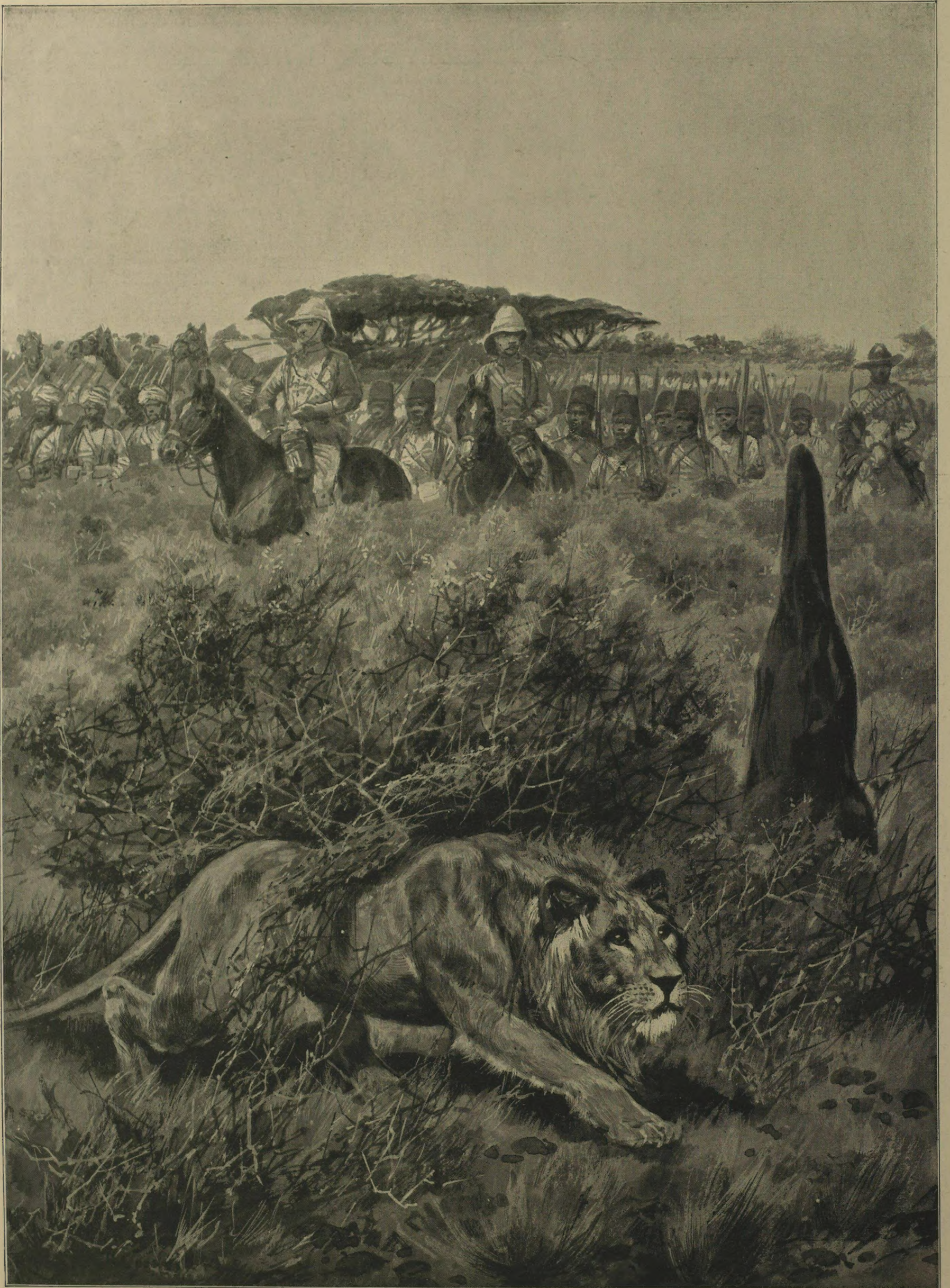


THE LYING-IN-STATE OF CARDINAL VAUGHAN AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, HIS EMINENCE'S GREAT FOUNDATION.

On June 22 Cardinal Vaughan's remains lay in state under the great dome of the Cathedral he founded but did not live to see completed. The plain coffin lay on a low bier, surrounded by tall candles, and, at the foot, cowed monastic figures knelt in silent prayer. From noon till dusk long files of reverent mourners passed through the Cathedral, and took farewell of the Cardinal Archbishop.

THE RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES IN SOMALILAND.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

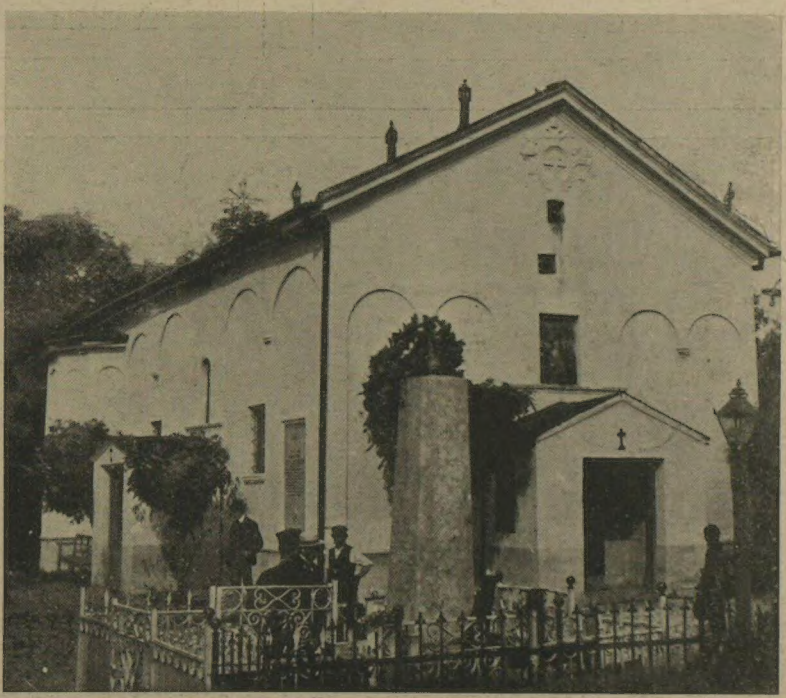


A BRITISH ADVANCE THROUGH THE BIG-GAME COUNTRY.

Somaliland, the happy hunting-ground of sportsmen who seek big game, and lately the scene of a sterner chase, promises, with the renewal of the Mullah's activity and the appointment of a new British commander, to afford a revival of warlike interest. In the characteristic scene depicted above, occurs one of the huge ant-hills which diversify every Somali landscape.

THE SERVIAN ASSASSINATIONS: SCENES OF THE TRAGEDY AT BELGRADE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SAMU, BUDAPEST; ILLUSTRATED PRESS BUREAU; AND A. DECASTON, OUR CORRESPONDENT AT BELGRADE.



THE MILITARY OFFICE IN WHICH THE QUEEN'S TWO BROTHERS WERE MURDERED:
THE DIVISIONAL BUILDING AT BELGRADE.

POPULAR REJOICING OVER THE EXTINCTION OF THE OBRENOVITCH DYNASTY:
STREET DECORATIONS IN BELGRADE.

THE GRAVE OF THE KING AND QUEEN WITHIN THE CHAPEL.

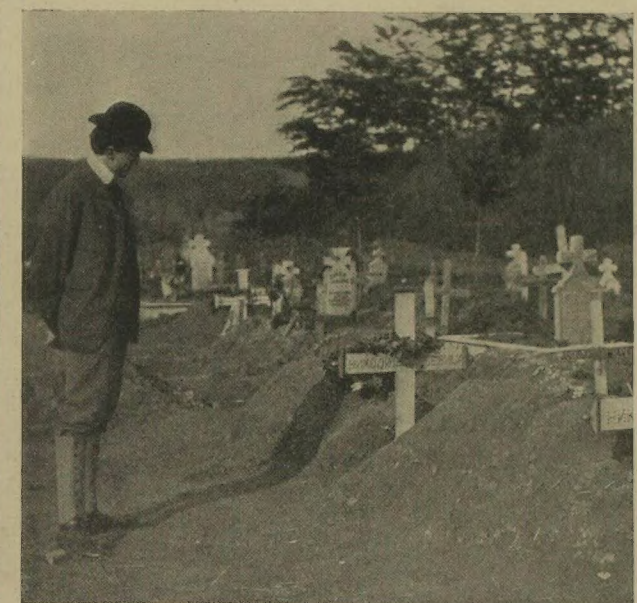
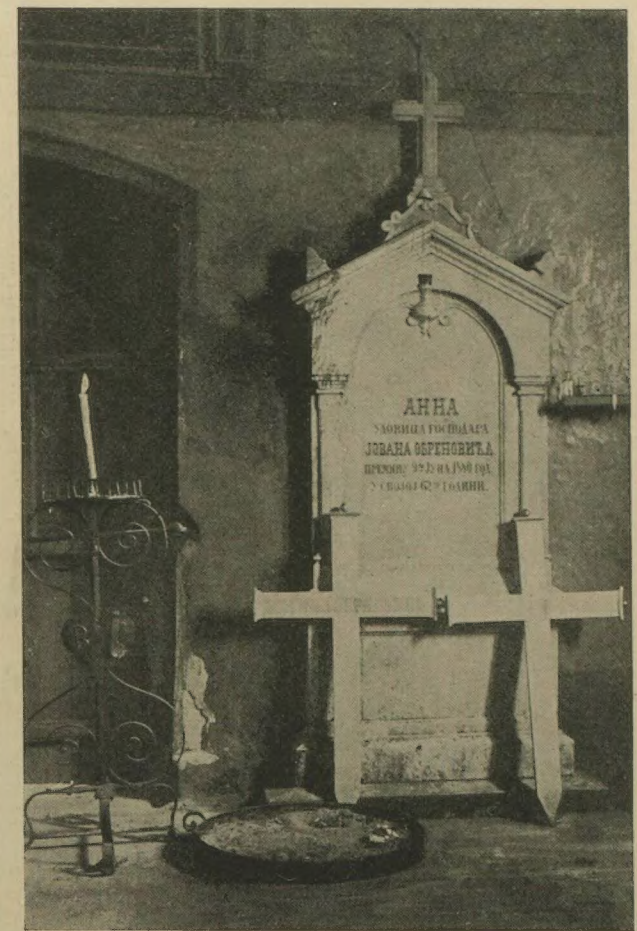
THE HOME OF THE MAN WHOSE PROPOSED ADOPTION AS HEIR CAUSED THE CRIME:
THE RESIDENCE OF QUEEN DRAGA'S TWO BROTHERS.

THREE UPPER WINDOWS (CLOSED) MARKING THE ACTUAL CHAMBER
OF THE MURDERS IN THE OLD KONAK.

EXTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL IN WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN ARE BURIED.

THE SERVIAN ASSASSINATIONS: THE PLACE WHERE THE KING AND QUEEN FELL, AND VICTIMS' GRAVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE ILLUSTRATED PRESS BUREAU, AUGUSTIN RISCHGITZ, AND A. DEGASTON, OUR CORRESPONDENT AT BELGRADE.



THE CHURCHYARD WHERE THE KING AND QUEEN ARE BURIED:
THE ENTRANCE DECORATED WITH FLAGS AND UNGUARDED.

THE GRAVE OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS SON.

THE GRAVE OF THE ONLY CONSPIRATOR WHO WAS KILLED:
COLONEL NAUMOVITCH.

THE LITTLE ROOM IN THE CORNER OF WHICH (TO THE RIGHT) THE KING AND QUEEN FELL:
ON THE LEFT SOME DRESSES OF THE QUEEN'S.

THE GRAVES OF ALEXANDER AND DRAGA, WITH CROSSES
BEARING THEIR NAMES.

A PRETENDER'S GRAVE: THE SPOT WHERE QUEEN DRAGA'S TWO
BROTHERS ARE INTERRED AMONG PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

THE SERBIAN ASSASSINATIONS: THE ROYAL APARTMENTS AFTER THE TRAGEDY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. DEGASTON, OUR CORRESPONDENT AT BELGRADE.



THE SPOT WHERE PETROVITCH BETRAYED HIS MASTER AND MISTRESS: THE BATH-ROOM ADJOINING THE ROYAL BED-ROOM.

THE KING AND QUEEN'S BED-ROOM, WITH TWO OF THE CONSPIRATORS ON THE LEFT.

THE QUEEN'S DRESSING-ROOM AND THE BOA SHI FLUNG ROUND HER SHOULDERS AS SHE FLED.

QUEEN DRAGA'S BOUDOIR THE DAY AFTER THE CRIME.

RECENT FICTION AND FACT.

The Roman Road. By Zack. (London: Constable. 6s.)

The Way Back. By Albert Kinross. (London: Constable. 6s.)

The Autobiography of Peter Taylor. (Paisley: Alexander Gardner. 3s. 6d.)

For His People. By Viscount Hayashi. (London: Harper Brothers. 5s.)

Old Squire: The Romance of a Black-Virginian. By B. K. Benson. (London: Macmillan. 6s.)

'Twixt God and Mammon. By W. E. Tirebuck. (London: Heinemann. 6s.)

Sir Anthony and the Ewe Lamb. By the Author of "Lady Beatrix and the Forbidden Man." (London: Harper Brothers. 3s. 6d.)

The Diary of a Year. Edited by Mrs. Charles Brookfield. (London: Eveleigh Nash. 6s.)

King Edward and His Court. By T. H. S. Escott. (London: Fisher Unwin. 16s.)

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava: Diplomatist, Viceroy, Statesman. By C. E. D. Black. (London: Hutchinson. 16s. net.)

"Zack's" work, rich in surprising revelation of her power though it is, still remains a little bit of a disappointment; not mitigated, it may be remarked, by the method, adopted by her or her publishers, of giving it out in small doses, albeit blown out to appear of normal size. Her first writings, the dialect stories in "Life is Life," tales unsurpassed for the concentration of their narrative and the poignancy of their dialogue, set her at once in the forefront of contemporary women novelists, and nothing that they and she have written since has challenged her in that position. In her later work are shown a wider range of knowledge of life, and a wider humour therefore; though not perhaps a greatly wider outlook than that so fearlessly taken in the volume already referred to. Illustrative of this is the remarkable study of Mrs. Groot, to be found in "The Roman Road." Throughout her latest volume, to which that story gives a title, there is exhibited also the combination of strength and pliancy of expression which "Zack" has at command. The true literary sense is associated in her with vigour and freshness, a sincerity that comes evidently from an inability to be untrue to a masterful temperament. Anything, therefore, is possible from her. But her new book shows her still experimenting—still feeling her way to the right channel for her extraordinary powers; and it must be confessed never further, to all appearance, from finding it. We are assured that she will find it one day, but until then we must read her, certainly with much admiration, but with some impatience and disappointment as well.

"The Way Back" promises an idyll and yields a tragedy. The revolt of Bartol, the brilliant organiser who, entering the arena of London journalism in which those who raise the thumb are the publishers of "ha'penny rags and penny rags for boys and girls and imbeciles," becomes a gladiator of rank, and for ten years insults his intellect as editor of three newspapers designed to pander to a public educated enough to read but not enough to reason, and his search for the girl he has loved are almost idyllic. The end is tragic, Ibsenish, almost Zolaesque, for, in the meantime, the girl has married a man she does not love. When Bartol returns to her, her love for a time outweighs her honour, but at the eleventh hour there arises a circumstance which decides her that her meditated flight with her lover is impossible. It is too late, however, to avoid retribution. Her husband has been warned, and the result is a duel, which Bartol, knowing that the aggrieved man is a deadly shot, deliberately draws upon himself. Thus he dies at the moment his greatest happiness, as he himself saw it, had come to him. The subject, taken as a whole, would in the hands of a less practised writer have been dangerous; in the hands of a bungler, anathema; but Mr. Kinross passes over the miry ground with a step so careful that the mud is scarcely stirred, and there is no offence. Bartol is, of course, pre-eminently the commanding figure—he stands clear-cut above all as a finished statue before the half-modelled clay; but he is by no means the only skilfully treated character. In their several ways, Taverner, Somerville, Climsell, Peggy, Hertha, and Sarasin are all admirably depicted. Altogether, the novel is a soiled page from the book of life; but from the book of life it has undoubtedly been torn; and as such it holds the imagination from beginning to end.

Mr. Peter Taylor, an honest, industrious, and successful mechanic, has kept a record of his life's work, and presents it to the general reader. We cannot avoid the thought that publication was unnecessary. "The Autobiography of Peter Taylor" may be full of interest to its author's friends and relatives; the record of his early struggles may even encourage the less fortunate among them to contend with adverse conditions; but, granting all this, there is little excuse for adding to the burden of books. Mr. Taylor represents himself as a sober, thrifty workman; he invented certain improved springs for use in mills, and, starting a business for their development with a capital of one hundred and twenty pounds, he has made a modest fortune. This success is very gratifying to Mr. Peter Taylor and his partners, but it leaves us cold, even if we cannot write unkindly of author or book. It is easy to believe that Mr. Taylor published it with every good intention, and yet some protest becomes necessary lest other successful men who fail, as he has failed, to see that there is no connection between a comfortable bank balance and literature, should follow his example. If self-made men wish to encourage reading, let them found free libraries, provided always that Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Passmore Edwards have left vacant sites for any fresh ones. Mr. Taylor's verses and the diary of his trip to Australia are a heavy and unnecessary addition to the autobiography.

At a time like the present, when the relations between Great Britain and Japan are more cordial

than they have ever been, stories and legends that help us to appreciate the sterling qualities of the Japanese are sure of a welcome. Viscount Hayashi presents a little piece of Japanese history in the form of a story called "For His People." In the middle of the seventeenth century Kuichi Sogoro petitioned the Shogun for the relief of nearly four hundred villages from the extortion of their feudal lord, the Baron Hotta. The Shogun being the highest authority in the land, appeal to him entailed the penalty of death, and Sogoro faced his risk without fear for the sake of his fellow-countrymen. Unhappily, the Baron Hotta, vexed by the Shogun's reprimand, ordered Sogoro's wife to be crucified by his side, and his four sons to be beheaded. This horrible sentence was carried out. Retribution swift and terrible overtook the evildoers. The Baron's wife died, the Baron went out of his mind and was deprived of his property, while the graves of Sogoro and his family are still adorned by pious village folk and travellers in recognition of a valiant deed. The story, which was dramatised thirty years ago by a Japanese actor-dramatist, is set out in book form by Viscount Hayashi, and if the style in which it is told lacks dramatic significance and has little literary charm, there is at least a very pleasant view of Japanese life and custom that goes far to atone for other shortcomings. A word of praise is due to Mr. R. Kado for his illustrations.

Since the days when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first electrified not only the English-speaking world, but the whole of Europe as well, there have been published in America innumerable stories dealing with the romance of slavery. "Old Squire" is the latest addition to the long series, and the writer, already known as a novelist who has made a speciality of the great struggle which took place between the North and the South, takes as his motto, "Not to defend slavery, but to do justice to slaves." In "Old Squire" we find the noble, large-hearted and intelligent negro whose uncouth tongue conceals all those qualities which made Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom" the hero of more than one generation. It must be confessed that "Old Squire" reads dully after the negro classic, yet the descriptions of the fighting are good and vivid, though here again Mr. Benson has been greatly daring, for he follows a path that is necessarily arduous. It is difficult to know how far the dialect reproduces the speech of the pre-Abolition negro, but we doubt if Uncle Tom would even have understood, "An' dat's de Gawd's troof, Mahsta. But den dey ain't nobody, 'scusin' Gawdmighty hese'f; dat kin expect sech a no-count ole sinneh lak me to mek sho'." In any case Uncle Tom's creator did not make him talk in this fashion. Still, "Old Squire" will probably make many friends among British boys, who, further, if they study the map of North-Eastern Virginia, which forms the sole illustration to the book, will learn at least the names of the places where so much of the fighting between North and South took place.

The memoir by Mr. Hall Caine with which "'Twixt God and Mammon" is prefaced is a sincere and kindly tribute to the memory of William Edwards Tirebuck, a man who, if endeavour and inspiration were the chief essentials, ought to have taken a high place among the younger novelists. His posthumous novel is an earnest production, quick with insight into human nature, and yet, alas! missing success because of a literary incapacity, a failure of technique which sets it below a hundred romances inferior to it in intrinsic merit. Tirebuck, dead in the heat of his plucky fight against odds, at forty-three, was no craftsman; certainly, as far as his last work goes, no novelist. That he was a genius seems probable—but a genius to whom the right instrument of expression had not been vouchsafed. "'Twixt God and Mammon" proclaims him a prose poet, a man with curious understanding of subtle things, the priestly temperament, the age-defying spirit of the Welsh race, even the mystical exaltation of saintly maidenhood. His picture of the drunken woman approaching death is terrible in its vividness; Josiah, with his wild fits of passion; his poet's soul, is a strange and striking creation. These and other brilliant passages are, however, fragments of a broken mosaic, not parts of an orderly whole. They scarcely, indeed, belong to each other; but they are fragments that will haunt the reader and compel him, in spite of its lameness, its grotesque improbabilities, to remember "'Twixt God and Mammon" as a remarkable book.

What entertainment "Sir Anthony and the Ewe Lamb" can afford even to the idlest reader we cannot imagine. The title raises expectations. You scent at once the bold bad Baronet who has designs on the innocent damsel. Sir Anthony, as a matter of fact, is a dull, vicious ass, who compromises the ewe lamb by taking her to supper at the Carlton under false pretences. She was at that time on rather cool terms with her lover, who had made her pettish by falling in with the opinion of her parents that the engagement ought to be postponed for two years. Why it was postponed we neither know nor care. The author has not taken the trouble to invent even a plausible hypothesis as a basis for her rambling anecdote. But she does succeed in showing that the ewe lamb is an irritating little fool, whose very mild escapade is prompted by brainless bravado. As for Sir Anthony, he is well hit off by the ewe lamb's papa in a lucid moment: "Why, on earth, doesn't the fellow go? How long does he mean to stop? Why did you ever ask him? What does he mean by wearing that infernal eyeglass?" These pertinent questions seem to suggest that the book ought not to have been written.

A diary which is sub-titled "Passages in the Life of a Woman of the World," and which opens with that woman in the Riviera and her husband in England,

gives, of course, promise of intrigues, entanglements, and a liberal analysis of sentiment. Many people, borne upon a wave of reaction, have lately declared their inability to read books composed of other people's love-letters, and to them "The Diary of a Year" is not likely to appeal. Nevertheless, it will probably be read eagerly by a large number of persons—whether out of curiosity or from an earnest desire for enlightenment upon an obscure subject is immaterial. They will, at any rate, look to find in it exposition of the complications of the feminine mind, and they will not be disappointed. The diarist threads her way through a maze of emotions, with the pleasing result that she emerges, after many sallies and retreats, into the comfortable haven of a sound appreciation of her own husband—a condition of mind which, though satisfying to the reader's moral sense, one cannot help thinking she must have found a little flat after her adventurous year. The book is smartly written. The women are better drawn than the men, about whom, with the exception of the faithful Yaski, there is a jerky brutality which strikes one as crude. "I do not believe," confesses the writer in January, "the majority of women want love—love in the ordinary, vulgar, accepted sense of the term. No; they want care and thought." And in December, accordingly, we find her committing herself to the charge of a considerate husband.

Mr. Escott's book is an interesting medley of social and political gossip, in which there is not the least touch of ill-nature. He is not so shrewd in his judgments as Charles Greville, but he is much more good-humoured; and to preserve good humour through all this maze of personal anecdote is no inconsiderable feat. Mr. Escott does full justice to the King's attainments, and pays him a real compliment in the suggestion that, with a little experience in Fleet Street, his Majesty "might have been not less great as a newspaper editor than John Thaddeus Delane or John Douglas Cook." Of the multifarious duties of the Sovereign Mr. Escott gives the best account we know. It ought to be studied by people who imagine that monarchs lead indolent lives. For them there is a special aptness in the maxim that the proper study of mankind is man. One result of it is that the King is a great repository of family secrets, for it was his duty long ago, "without ever being betrayed into inquisitiveness, to become possessed of the unpublished history of every family, of each individual of it, with which, at any time, he or those about him were at all likely to be brought into touch." Of the Duke of Cambridge we have this genial portrait: "The Duke always bore the daily vexations of life with equanimity, tempered or relieved by pious ejaculations; scientific reforms he may have felt in his heart were likely to drive the British Army to the dogs or to the devil; he never said so; he as smilingly accepted each fresh improving nostrum as if it had been a well-conceived dinner menu, presented for his approval by the chef." Mr. Escott tells us what many eminent men have said of one another—what Lord Beaconsfield said of Sir Henry Irving, and Mr. Gladstone of Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie, having intimated his intention of writing a treatise to show "the folly and futility of all classical education," Mr. Gladstone remarked: "The composition of a work, in a language of which you know nothing, on a subject of which you know less, is an enterprise that might, one would have thought, have daunted even Columbian courage." This story may not be true; but its moral fitness is undeniable.

The authoritative Life of Lord Dufferin is being written by Sir Alfred Lyall, who, we need hardly say, is admirably qualified to execute the task. In the meantime Mr. Charles Black, who seems to have had a slight personal acquaintance with his subject, rushes into the breach with a volume which is useful as an epitome of Lord Dufferin's career. It is not well written, and we are given too much of the author's own personal career and predilections. The best part of the book is the account of Lord Dufferin's Canadian administration, as to which Mr. Black acknowledges his indebtedness to a book by Mr. Leggo. The chapters on the Indian Viceroyalty are hardly full enough to make the record of value; and where Mr. Black criticises he reveals his limitations. Lord Dufferin was a brilliant Irishman who did very varied work for the Empire. The greater part of his public life was spent in Embassies and Governor-Generalships, where he was debarred from entering into controversial politics; but he made, when occasion offered, some valuable contributions to the study of Irish questions, and with these his biographer is evidently hardly qualified to deal. Lord Dufferin was such a witty speaker and delightful companion that the solid value of his work may be overlooked. As a nation, we expect our public men to take their duties sadly. He had every imaginable qualification for being a successful Ambassador, and yet his best work was not done in diplomacy. At St. Petersburg, at Constantinople, at Rome, and in Paris he filled difficult posts with skill and judgment; but undoubtedly it was in Canada and India that he made his real mark. The province of Upper Burma is his permanent memorial. Mr. Black quotes some of Lord Dufferin's best speeches and tells one or two amusing stories. The book is accurate and, despite occasional bad grammar, readable. It should whet the public interest for the fuller Life, which, we fear, is bound to supersede it. Incidentally we must lament the solecism of calling the wife of a Governor-General a "Vicereine." But it is only just to say that readers who have not time to read elaborate biographies will find in the present work a sound summary of Lord Dufferin's career. The book would be better were it shorter: we have criticised it somewhat sharply because it has the air of being the final biography, whereas the family papers, as we mentioned, have been placed in other hands.

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.—No. XXIV.: THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH FLEET TO RECEIVE FROM GERMANY THE SURRENDER OF THE TONGA AND SOCIETY ISLANDS.
The formal cession of the Pacific islands was made on May 19, 1900. British naval officers acted as the deputies of the Crown to receive the new possessions.

THE OPENING UP OF NIGERIA: THE FORTIFICATIONS AND ARCHITECTURE OF KANO.



THE GATE OF THE TOWN AFTER ITS DESTRUCTION.



THE INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE MAIN GATES OF THE TOWN.



THE MAIN GATE, KANO.



THE ARMOURY OF THE KING'S PALACE.



LIEUTENANT
WRIGHT,
Distinguished
during the
Storming of
Kano



INSIDE THE WALLS.



THE KING'S PALACE.



THE EXTERIOR OF THE NASSARAWA GATE.



INSCRIPTIONS ON THE WALLS OF A HAREM.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WHEEL: THE OUSTING OF THE HORSE FROM LONDON THOROUGHFARES.

DRAWN BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JUNI 27, 1903

WORLD AWHEEL: THE CONTINUAL PROCESSION OF MOTORS AND CYCLES IN KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, OPPOSITE HOLLAND HOUSE.

Any fine holiday afternoon or Sunday morning such a scene as our Artist has depicted may be witnessed on the road to Richmond. Motors and cycles quite outnumber the horse-vehicles, which would almost



THE LATE PROJECTOR OF WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: HIS EMINENCE HERBERT VAUGHAN, CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

BORN APRIL 15, 1832; DIED JUNE 19, 1903.

Beside the late Cardinal appears a model of his great work, the new Westminster Cathedral.

THE GREAT JUNE RAIN: SCENES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY FLOODS



LOWER WOODFORD ROAD, WOODFORD BRIDGE, ESSEX, UNDER FROM TWO TO FOUR FEET OF WATER.

A SUBMERGED ISLAND BELOW THE WEIR AT MARLOW.

WEST DRAYTON GOLF GROUND INUNDATED.

MILL FIELDS, CLAPTON, FLOODED.

A TRAVELLING SHOW SURROUNDED BY WATER IN A FIELD OFF WOODFORD ROAD.

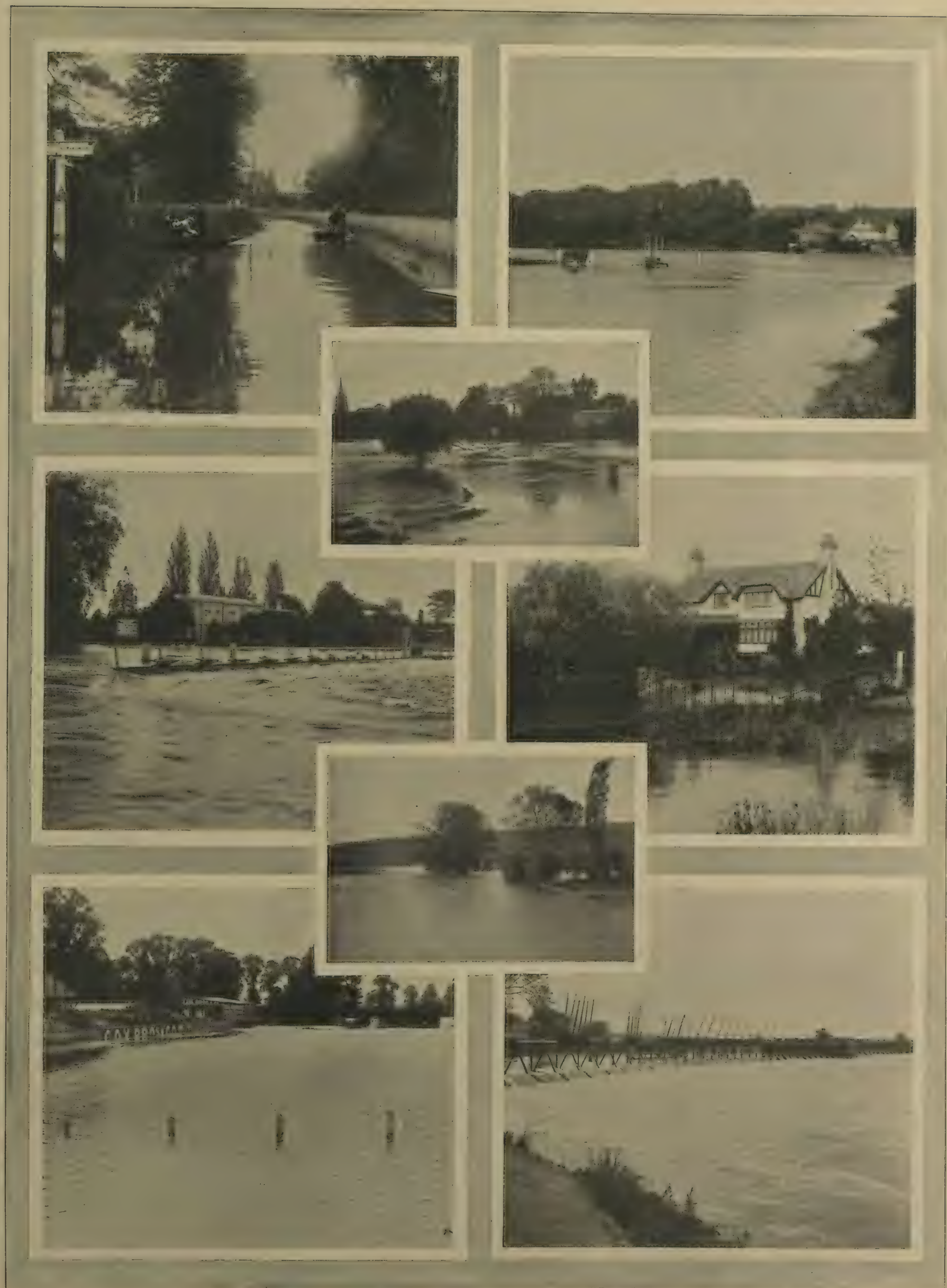
THE GASOMETER AT WOODFORD SURROUNDED BY WATER.

A TRAMCAR IN THE FLOODS AT LEA BRIDGE ROAD, CLAPTON.

THE KING'S HEAD, MILL FIELDS, CLAPTON.

The great rainfall experienced this month was very severely felt in Essex, where the Lea and the Roding, overflowing their banks, inundated a considerable district. At Woodford Bridge the roads were impassable, and in an adjacent lane the lower rooms of the cottages were flooded.

THE GREAT JUNE RAIN: SCENES OF FLOOD IN THE THAMES VALLEY.



PUNTING ALONG THE COOKHAM ROAD.

FLOODED LAND BETWEEN COOKHAM STATION AND TOWN.

BELOW THE WEIR AT MARLOW, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CHURCH.

THE WEIR AT MARLOW, WITH AN EQUAL HEIGHT OF WATER ON BOTH SIDES.

A BUNGALOW ISOLATED BY THE FLOODS.

LOOKING DOWN STREAM FROM MARLOW LOCK.

BRIDGE STREET, MAIDENHEAD, INUNDATED.

TEDDINGTON WEIR IN FLOOD TIME, WITH ALL SLUICES, GATES, AND HATCHES UP.

The Thames Valley presented an extraordinary appearance after the rain; bungalows were isolated, and meadow-land, streets, and roads inundated. The river was so high that the steamers were unable to pass the bridges, and the stream so powerful that boating became a danger. Eton oarsmen, unable to practise, will probably not be represented at Henley.



The advertisement features a central illustration of five children's faces, each adorned with a floral garland. The faces are arranged in a circle around a central, oval-shaped bar of soap. The word "SOAP" is embossed on the top of the bar, and "PLANTOL" is embossed on the front. The background is dark and textured, with scattered flower petals.

PLANTOL SOAP

PLANTOL SOAP

**A TOILET LUXURY
OF THE
HIGHEST PURITY**

This new Toilet Soap is the product of Fruit and Flowers and is guaranteed to contain no animal fats. It may be used for the most sensitive & delicate skins — its highly deterative properties combining
PURITY — FRAGRANCE — DELICACY.
LEVER BROS. LTD. PORT SUNLIGHT, CHESHIRE.

LADIES' PAGES.

Ascot has been rather a tragedy for gowns, for though it did not actually rain the whole time, it always either looked as if it intended to, or, even worse, after a bright morning, the windows of heaven were suddenly opened and the deluge descended. Nevertheless, hundreds of dainty gowns were taken out to brave the perils of the storm. It was the King's first Ascot as Sovereign, and everybody felt it necessary to be as smart as circumstances allowed. The Queen set the example on Cup Day of wearing a beautiful white dress, though probably it is a unique circumstance at Ascot that an ermine cloak was required to be added in order to mitigate the chill wind while driving on a mid-June day. Her Majesty's gown was of white silk muslin, much tucked up to the waist, with alternating lines of narrow black velvet ribbon; a toque of white chiffon was softened with black lace and finished with a cluster of ivory ostrich-feathers. The Princess of Wales also wore white laid over a bright pink glacé silk, which showed through the numerous lines of lace insertion; a toque of white and pink chiffon trimmed with pink button-roses completed a charming toilette. Princess Christian in heliotrope voile, and the Duchess of Connaught in lime-green soft silk trimmed with lines of black lace insertion, were the only royal ladies in pronounced colour. All the younger Princesses appeared in white in one of its diverse shades, or rather tones.

The Duchess of Portland wore an exquisite white toilette in silk muslin trimmed with lace, Malmaison carnations in her toque and on the bosom; and a handsome young Countess wore a smart gown of Venetian point lace over lemon-yellow chiffon. Green was, however, the colour next best worn to white. Lady Helen Stavordale donned a charming young-leaf-green crêpe-de-Chine dress, made with three flounces, each headed with *à jour* embroidery, a large chou of black tulle at the bust adding a striking note. Lady Craven had a rather deep-green silk muslin, with pink satin belt and lines of pink under the lace on the skirt. Not a few very good black dresses appeared on Cup Day. The Countess of Airlie wore a charming black mousseline-de-soie gown trimmed with brocaded velvet in a rose design; her bodice was gathered full into a high waist-belt of plain black silk. The Countess of Coventry was also in black silk muslin embroidered with silk spots; the bodice was of tucked chiffon set into a high black satin belt, and this was overhung with a short pleated bolero of the same black embroidered muslin trimmed with lace. Lady Agnes Townshend wore black net lightly embroidered with jet; and Lady Londonderry was in black voile with a large collar of fine white lace, and a flounce of the same on the skirt. On another day the Queen wore her favourite



A CRÊPE-DE-CHINE INDOOR GOWN.

shade of delicate mauve with a white vest and a mauve chiffon pelerine. Her maids-of-honour, the Misses Vivian, had remarkable and very pretty little dresses of accordion-pleated cherry-coloured gauze laid over brown chiffon, with brown belts and collars.

Black is also extremely well worn in evenings. White carries off the palm of popularity, and gold tissue softened by a certain amount of white chiffon is having a run of favour. Nevertheless, both at big private functions and at the Opera the popularity of black as a happy contrast to a white skin is very apparent. The Queen was present to hear Melba on her reappearance in "La Bohème," and her Majesty was dressed entirely in black, with her deep collar of diamonds and wings of fine brilliants in her hair; and with her in the box were Princess Victoria and Princess Christian, also both in black. The Duchess of Portland, who has a style of her own, usually wears in evenings a high Medici collar, in which she looks very charming; it is frequently embroidered with diamonds. The Duchess of Marlborough usually wears white, and seems to prefer pearls to diamonds.

Every well-dressed woman nowadays wears a great quantity of jewellery in the daytime as well as at night. At Ascot a pearl necklace, either a single string or a collar, might have been part of a regulation uniform. No wonder, for it is a most becoming ornament, finishing off the line of the gown against the throat more effectively than any other method. It is no secret that many wealthy women wear pearls from the Parisian Diamond Company on such occasions, to avoid the anxiety of having their costly real necklaces on out of doors, when an accidental loss of the string or even of a few pearls would be so serious. The Parisian Diamond Company have always in stock capital strings or collars of pearls, but they will also copy exactly to order any real pearls so well that nobody can know when the owner is wearing her priceless gems and when she has only donned the replica. Brooches, long chains, and earrings were among the favoured adornments at Ascot, and the most beautiful designs in all such things are also prepared at the Parisian Diamond Company's, and shown at 143, Regent Street, 85, New Bond Street, and 37 and 43, Burlington Arcade.

There are two items of news this week of special interest to the friends of the higher education of women. One is the fact that again a lady has been awarded a very high place in the mathematical tripos at Cambridge, Miss Hilda P. Hudson, daughter of Professor Hudson, having come out equal to the seventh Wrangler; while four other young women, Misses Exton, Drew, K. A. Jones, and Schwabacher, are classed with the Senior Optimes, and twelve others with the Junior Optimes. Ladies have also distinguished themselves in the Natural Science Tripos. The other item is that one of the very few great seats of learning that have hitherto held aloof from the education of young women has at length "wheeled

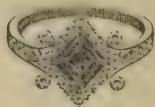
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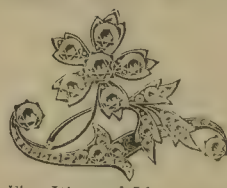
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Fine Diamond "1903," with
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Fine Diamond and
Emerald Ring.



Fine Diamond and
Pearl Ring.



Fine Diamond Flower and
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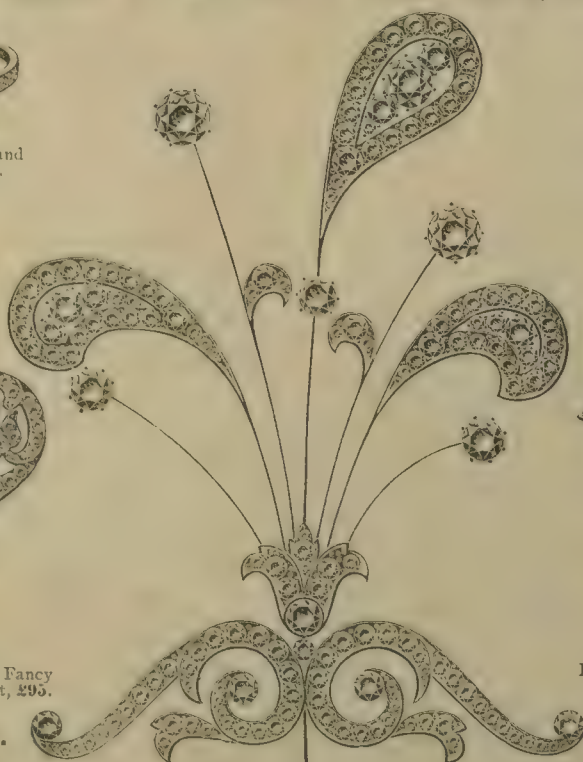


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HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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Fine Pearl and Diamond Fancy
Scroll and Drop Pendant, £95.



Moderate Prices.



Fine Amethyst, Pearl, and
Diamond Pendant, forming
Brooch, £32 10s.

Moderate Prices.



Fine Diamond and
Turquoise Double
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£127 10s.

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moderate prices of which,
combined with admirable taste
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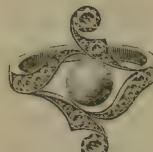
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A magnificent selection
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Designs in Stock.



ENGAGEMENT RINGS.
The Choicest Stock in
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The Company's Stock of Diamond Head Ornaments
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INSPECTION INVITED.

No Importance to Purchase.



Fine Sapphire and Diamond Flexible Bracelet.

Fine Emerald and Diamond
Cluster, Scroll and
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Chain, £165.

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LTD.,

156, 164, 166, & 170, Regent Street, W.

Summer Sale . . of Goods at . . Reduced Prices

MONDAY, JUNE 29,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

N.B.—Illustrated Catalogues may be had on application.

OXFORD ST.

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PETER ROBINSON'S SUMMER SALE

COMMENCES MONDAY, JUNE 29

AND CONTINUES THROUGHOUT JULY.

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS
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CATALOGUES
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REGENT ST.

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THE COCOA "PAR EXCELLENCE."



Fry's

PURE
CONCENTRATED

300
Gold Medals,
&c.

Cocoa

"I HAVE NEVER TASTED COCOA THAT I LIKE SO WELL."

—Sir CHAS. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.



"Erasmic" Soap

Made by a special process, and with
the purest of materials obtainable.

4d. per Tablet, 1s. per Box.

Two Bijou Sample Tablets of "ERASMIC" Soap sent Post Free
for Two Penny Stamps by addressing—

"ERASMIC" CO., Ltd., Warrington.
London Show-Room—117, OXFORD ST., W.

SMITHS

into the line"; Trinity College, Dublin, is now asking the King for the necessary royal permit to enable provision to be made for the education of women in connection with the University. There is now scarcely a seat of learning in the United Kingdom which does not provide to some extent, more or less, for teaching women. Few of those institutions, however, admit women on quite equal terms. Most do not allow the girl students to share in the prizes, the scholarships, the benefits of teaching by the endowed Professors, and the various other pecuniary aids that young men receive; while some will teach and examine women, but still refuse them degrees. For example, the distinguished mathematical honours gained by the ladies mentioned above will not entitle them to use the "B.A." degree, which every young man who gets through with a bare pass will be given.

Before experience had proved the contrary, many people maintained that it was quite impossible that the female mind could ever grasp mathematics. It is an interesting fact, however, that a large proportion of the girls who have come out as Wranglers have been the daughters of distinguished fathers. This was, of course, the case with Miss Fawcett, who was "above the Senior Wrangler" thirteen years ago; her father was the well-known blind Professor. The next highest position ever taken by a woman on the list is number five, Miss Cave - Browne - Cave, in 1898; and her father was high on the Wranglers' list in his day. The sister of the present Wrangler, Miss W. M. Hudson, was number eight on the list in 1900; and the father of these two brilliant girls was himself third on the list just over forty years ago. Miss Ramsay, the Senior Classic of her year, again, was the daughter of a father who took high classical honours in his College days; and several other similar instances might be cited of the inheritance of the father's talents by the daughters. That clever men have usually had exceptionally able mothers is already a truism. It is also a matter of everyday observation that daughters are apt to resemble their fathers physically. If the inheritance of mental qualities is really seen to be, as it begins to appear, from mother to son, and from father to daughter, rather than from each parent to the children of the same sex, how often must the inheritance have been wasted by the long neglect of Society to cultivate women's minds! It is notorious, too, that clever fathers frequently do not have sons worthy of them. It appears as if this is because the clever men do not marry sufficiently "brainy" women; and conversely, a woman who wants an unintellectual daughter must not choose a clever spouse!

Such weather as we have suffered from has really been very hard on the great dress houses; however, as it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, we may congratulate ourselves as we look over Messrs.



A USEFUL PROMENADE DRESS.

Peter Robinson's sale catalogue and see the exceptional advantages that are offered us this year. The sales begin, both at the Regent Street and Oxford Circus establishments of this great firm, on the same day—Monday, June 29. The prices are marked down six and eightpence in the pound, and all the goods are perfectly new and for the most part quite fresh. A slightly soiled model gown, however, after a visit to the cleaners, is often an excellent investment, and in this department the reductions are enormous—from twenty guineas to six, or from fifty pounds to fifteen, for example. The Oxford Street house is very strong in the dress material and mantle departments. In the former, phenomenal reductions have been made in the voile, canvas, muslin, and other trimmed robes; shaped and prepared so that any country dressmaker can finish them. Canvas coats trimmed with silk appliqué, so fashionable at present, are reduced to a couple of sovereigns; and all through the great establishment, where everything for ladies' and children's wear is sold, reductions of similar magnitude are made. In the Regent Street house, black dress goods are a special feature. A splendid black satin skirt, strapped and tucked in the latest style, for less than three pounds, and black crêpe-de-Chine and taffeta mousseline gowns at equally low prices, are among the special bargains. There are a few superb evening gowns at less than a quarter of their original price; and a lot of splendid silk underskirts just bought from Paris. In every department wonderful bargains are offered.

Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, at 156, Regent Street, begin their summer sale on June 29. This firm's reputation was made in regard to their Irish woven table and house linens and ladies' underclothing, and they keep an exceptionally fine stock of the highest quality in all these matters. They have likewise an exceptional display of Irish and other laces, as well as of embroidered and fancy deep collars worked by the deft fingers of the Irish girls. Many sorts of linen and woollen goods for ladies' and domestic use are included in the stock at this establishment, and all are much reduced in price for the sale.

One of our Illustrations shows a simple but elegant indoor gown in white crêpe-de-Chine, trimmed with tucks alternating with bands of lace, quite dainty enough for dinner-wear at home. The other dress depicted is a promenade-robe in linen, strapped with itself and finished with little buttons and blobs, black velvet throatlet and belt relieving the effect.

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PROMOTE BRITISH AGRICULTURE!

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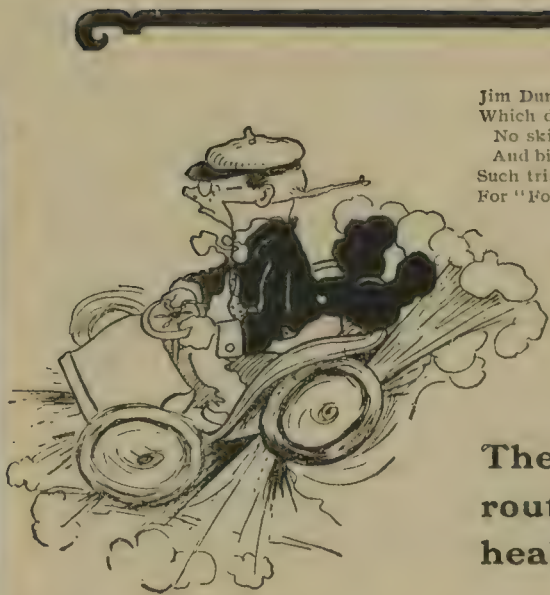
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CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE

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foreign manufactures
and be convinced that product of
BRITISH PASTURES
equals any from abroad.





Jim Dumps an automobile bought
Which didn't auto as it ought.
No skill could keep it in repair,
And bills increased poor Jim's despair.
Such trials now glance off from him,
For "Force" has made him Sunny Jim.

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"FORCE"

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal.

Sweet, crisp flakes
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PER **6d.** PACKET
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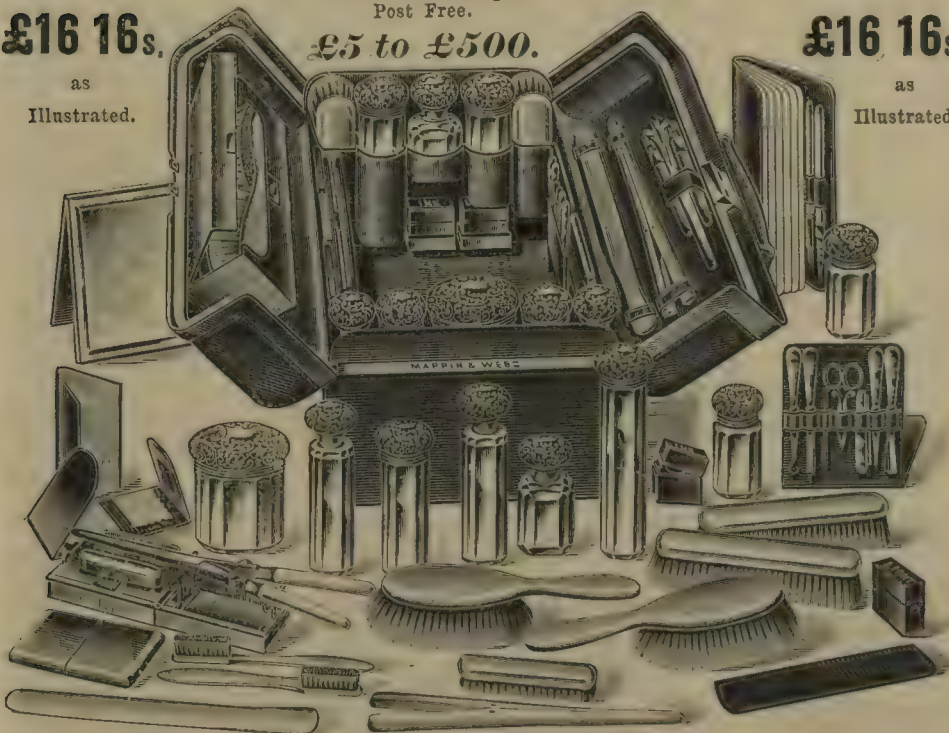
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Finest Morocco Leather Dressing Bag, completely fitted with Sterling Silver and Ivory Requisites,
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SEASONABLE DELICACIES

June & July

BIRD'S CUSTARD AND FRUIT.
DISHES FOR THESE MONTHS.

Strawberries & Custard.
(A Delightful Summer Dish).
Sliced Bananas & Custard.
Stewed Cherries & Custard.
Stewed Gooseberries & Custard.
Stewed Raspberries & Custard.
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All Tinned or Bottled Fruits & Custard.



BIRD'S CUSTARD POWDER

PRODUCES THE RICHEST CUSTARD
WITHOUT EGGS.

The unfailing resource of every successful Hostess,
and those responsible for Household management.

RICH IN NUTRIMENT.—DELICATE IN FLAVOR.

NO EGGS! NO RISK!! NO TROUBLE!!!

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 10, 1902) of Mr. Hall Rokeby Price, of Clementhorpe, St. Albans, late Chairman of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, who died on May 8, was proved on June 11 by Arthur Rokeby Price.

Yorkshire Society's School; £100 to the Lady's Charity School (Powys Square, W.); £100 to the Ironmongers' Company; the presentation portrait, silver, and testimonials from the committee and members of the Stock Exchange to his three children; £300 to his partner, Martin Henry Pott; and many small legacies to

William Todd, of 221, Hawthorne Road, Bootle, who died on May 14, has been proved by Mrs. Alice Mary Mackarell, Mrs. Isabel Mary Maguire, and Miss Ethel Mary Todd, the daughters, and George Nicholson, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £61,605. The testator gives £5000 to his sister, Jane Elizabeth



THE PROSCENIUM WITH THE CURTAIN LOWERED.



THE PROSCENIUM WITH THE CURTAIN UP.

AN OPEN-AIR THEATRE AT PORT SUNLIGHT.

Messrs. Lever, always careful of the welfare of their employes, have built an open-air theatre in their model town, Port Sunlight. The proscenium is of Ruabon brick in the "classic style" (see Dr. Dörpfeld's discoveries on the site of the theatre of Dionysus at Athens), and the auditorium will seat 3000 people, sheltered from the weather by a steel and canvas roof. The Port Sunlight Musical and Dramatic Societies gave an excellent inaugural performance on June 13.

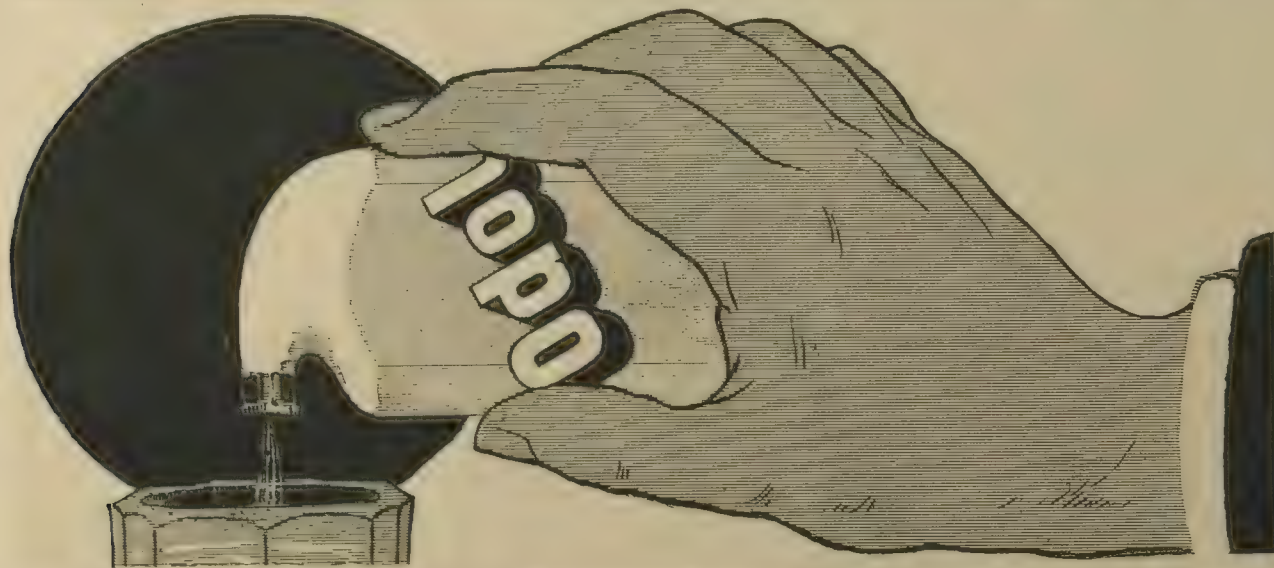
and Wilfrid Thomas Rokeby Price, the sons, the value of the real and personal estate being £182,493. The testator gives £15,000 each to his son Wilfrid and his daughter Helen Ursula; his proprietary shares in the Stock Exchange to his son Arthur; £200 to the

relatives, clerks, and servants. The residue of his property he leaves as to one third each to his sons, and one third, in trust, for his daughter.

The will (dated March 12, 1896), with two codicils (dated April 21, 1899, and June 22, 1901), of Mr. Hugh

Todd; 50 guineas to George Nicholson; and the residue of his property, in trust, for his three daughters.

The will (dated April 22, 1902) of Mr. Donald Bain, of Avon House, Keynsham, Bristol, has been proved by Mrs. Amelia Bain, the widow, and Frederick Donald



When the teeth are cleaned with Odol the whole mouth is rejuvenated as the body is by a bath.

Price 1/6 a flask, 2/6 a large bottle, to be obtained of all Chemists.

Absolutely unique
in their qualities



HAND MADE. FREE FROM DUST. WILL NOT AFFECT THE THROAT.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

No. 555:

4/9

per 100;

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per 25.

SOLD BY ALL
GOOD-CLASS
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AND STORES.

If any difficulty is experienced in obtaining supply in any part of the World, please communicate with

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KODOID PLATES

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From Orchard to Table.

BULMER'S CIDER



THE WHITE-WINE
OF ENGLAND.

Sold in casks
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Book on Cider (free) Prices &c. from H.P. BULMER & Co. Ryelands, Hereford.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID **AMMONIA**

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.

Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Invigorating in Hot Climates.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

Softens Hard Water.

Price 1s. per Bottle.

Of all Grocers, Chemists, Etc.

None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.



The Dewar's White Label Whisky advertisement features a central illustration of three men in formal attire. One man is reclining in a large, ornate chair, holding a glass of whisky. Two other men stand behind him, also holding glasses. The background is a dense, repeating pattern of the text "Dewar's White Label". In the bottom right corner, a small box contains the text "The Whisky of Distinction".

The Whisky of Distinction

Bain and John Hitchins Bain, the nephews, the executors, the value of the estate being £57,000. The testator gives his moiety of the estate at Wendron, Cornwall, to his two nephews, Frederick Donald Bain and John Hitchins Bain; £200 and the household furniture to his wife; £250 each to his other executors; £150 each to his nephew Richard Bain Ivey and his nieces, Mary Fairweather and Catherine Bain James; £200 to his niece Helena Power; and many small legacies and annuities. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, to pay the income from two sixths thereof to his wife during her widowhood, or an annuity of £200 should she again marry, and subject thereto, in trust, for his four daughters.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1899), with two codicils (dated March 28, 1899, and Dec. 4, 1900), of Mr. Edward Masterman, of 50, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, who died on May 4, was proved on June 6 by Edward Masterman, the son, and Walter Hughes, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £53,760. The testator gives £100 each to his children; £200 each to his executors; £200 to his old servant, Frederick Pickman; £100 to Ellen Day; £50 each to Alice

Hogg and E. M. Hogg; and other small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves among his nine children.

The will (dated April 12, 1897) of Mr. Edward Frederick Devenish Walshe, J.P., of La Tour, South Ascot, who died on April 14 at Nice, has been proved by Mrs. Gertrude Emily Walshe, the widow, the sole executrix, the value of the estate being £53,688. The testator devises and gives all his estate and effects to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Nov. 22, 1898) of Mr. James Wild Clegg, of The Grange, Harrogate, who died on Feb. 14, was proved on June 12 by Mrs. Mary Jane Clegg, the widow, and Herbert Clegg, the nephew, the executors, the value of the estate being £51,129. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the Governors of Henshaw's Blue-Coat School for a scholarship; £50 to his nephew Herbert; and £2250, the household furniture, etc., and the income from the residue of his property, to his wife. On her decease he gives the public-house and lands at Thorne to his nephew Herbert; all his shares in Clegg Brothers, Limited, between his brothers Abraham and John Edward, and his said nephew; £10,000, in trust,

for his sister, Mary Alice Clegg; and the ultimate residue to his brothers Abraham, John Edward, and Frederick, and the children of his brother Charles.

The will (dated Sept. 30, 1880), with three codicils (dated May 6, 1887; Sept. 27, 1898; and March 14, 1900), of Colonel Thomas Thorneycroft, J.P., D.L., of Tettenthal Towers, Tettenthal, Wolverhampton, who died on Feb. 6, was proved on June 3 by George Benjamin Thorneycroft and James Baird Thorneycroft, the sons, the value of the estate being £49,230. The testator gives £2000, the household furniture, etc., live and dead stock, and the income from £20,000 to his wife, Mrs. Jane Thorneycroft; £500 to the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital; and £2320 to Frederick T. Langley. The residue of his property, including the sum of £10,000, over which he had a power of appointment, he leaves as to two fourteenths each to his sons George Benjamin Thorneycroft, James Baird Thorneycroft, Hamo Douglas Thorneycroft, Colonel Alexander Whitelaw Thorneycroft, C.B., and Wallace Thorneycroft, and one fourteenth each to his daughters, Mrs. Jessie Platt, Mrs. Jeannie Wheen, Eleanor Thorneycroft, and Florence Thorneycroft.



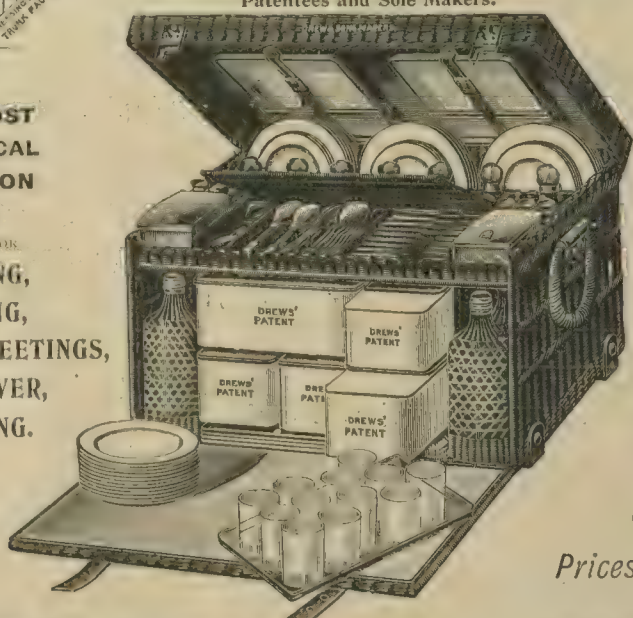
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ART NOTES.

The Exhibition of the Pastel Society at the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters, in Piccadilly, opens at what may be considered a rather critical moment in the modern history of pastel-painting in this country. Since its fourth annual show a year ago, M. Raffaelli has brought out his "sticks," and has at the same time ceased to be a member of the Pastel Society. That is a schism in effect, whether brought about by the secession of the discoverer or by his excommunication. But if M. Raffaelli's medium does much more than pastel, that very excess guarantees a permanent separate existence for the simpler and dryer colours. Pastels have in themselves a great latitude without encroaching on the domain of oil. The exhibitions of the society, now held for five years in succession, show the adaptability of the medium to the various movements in art, whether of the impressionists or of the realists. Pastels move with the times in a way that water-colours seem to fail in doing.

Mr. Brabazon, who perhaps for this reason deserts his water-colours on occasion, exhibits seven very characteristic impressions of mountain and lake. We say impressions because they are so much Mr. Brabazon's own personal view of things; they are, if not all true, at any rate all beautiful. The Royal Academy is represented by Mr. Clausen, Mr. Swan, and Mr. Tuke, who may here be seen in undress, so to say. The

drawings by Mr. Clausen, especially the "Study" of a girl's head, are admirable; Mr. Swan has a puma as convincingly wild as we expect his animals to be—a puma that has nothing of the Zoological Gardens about it; Mr. Tuke is at his best in "East Country Fishing-Boats," an evening effect of sails and sky. Mr. Melton Fisher's "La Penserosa" is a charming study of a girl's face; but Mr. Byam Shaw, who sends a large presentment of "My Wife, My Bairns, and My Wee Dog John," is not a good exponent of the pastel painter's art.

The Fine Art Society opens its hospitable doors to three exhibitors. Mr. Logsdail has a collection of cabinet pictures illustrating Sicily and Venice. With all their merits—the initial research for rich corners and evident pains to work his palette up to an answering picturesqueness—they fail of attraction. The skies are of the nature of palls, and the heat is that of a man who does not love it. The second show is that of Mr. Herbert Marshall's sketches "Illustrating London, France, and Holland," as the catalogue rather largely describes it. These give welcome grey-ness against the gorgeousness of Mr. Logsdail; they are homely and smoky scenes. The cleverest sketch is that of Queen Victoria's funeral, made from a club window. It is a characteristically mournful drawing, showing the streets full of men and women, ant-like in size. Clever suggestion is also to be found in other drawings of the traffic of London.

Also at the Fine Art Society's Galleries are Mr. F. A. Rawlence's water-colour drawings made "In and near Rome." They are individual, but with an individuality not interesting enough to carry us with sustained interest over a large number of his works.

At the Holland Fine Art Gallery in Grafton Street, where we have been taught to expect good examples of the modern Dutch artists, we are not disappointed. A charming presentment of a low-winged building by Bosboom reminds us of our own architectural debt to Holland, contracted, for instance, by Wren in his domestic moods. The veteran Israels is represented by "Watching the Flock" and by "The Shrimper." Both are charming in colour, but neither is free from that insistent sense of paint which confronts the spectator in all his work. De Witt, a less familiar name in England, has a style equal to that of several of his more familiarly known fellows. H. W. Mesdag, in "Stormy Weather," paints up to his theme, and puts trepidation into his brush-work.

The members of the Westminster School of Art Students' Sketch Club recently held an interesting exhibition. Among the promising work may be noted that of Mr. Baghot Delabere and Mr. Strickland Brown, both strongly influenced by the French school. The sketches of Hélène Forestier and M. E. Forestier bid fair to sustain a distinguished tradition.

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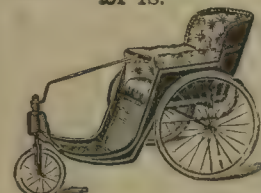
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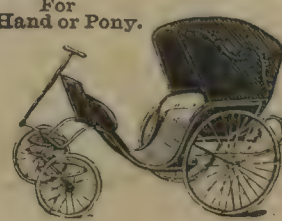
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The official programme of the Bristol Church Congress was agreed upon at a meeting of the Joint Committee held at the Colston Hall under the presidency of the Bishop. Dr. Browne said he thought the Congress would be an exceedingly successful one, and his wish was that people should look back upon it as a thoroughly practical business meeting. He has personally written every letter asking clergy to come from outside to preach in Bristol churches. On Sunday morning, Oct. 11, there will be fifty sermons, and in the evening seventy sermons, beside one or two afternoon addresses to men.

The aged Bishop of Gloucester has been seen in London walking to and fro in the rain during the past fortnight. Although he is much bent, he displays astonishing vigour.

The Sunday evening services in the Abbey are now being held in the nave. The beautiful old pulpit of Perpendicular work, which has long stood in one of the eastern chapels, has been substituted for the hideous structure of stone and marble used since the time of Dean Trench. Tradition says that this Tudor pulpit

was occupied by Archbishop Cranmer on two memorable occasions, the first when he preached at the coronation of King Edward VI. and the second at the funeral of the same monarch. A sounding-board has been erected over the pulpit, which is placed against one of the northern pillars.

Mrs. Bishop, the distinguished Eastern traveller, who has been seriously ill for a year, is staying at Malvern, and was present at a meeting held last Monday on behalf of the Korean Mission. Mrs. Bishop takes a deep interest in the progress of Christianity in Korea and Japan, and some years ago gave an interesting lecture on the subject at Grosvenor House.

The new Archdeacon of Taunton, who is also Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, is very popular in the neighbourhood. He takes great pride in the beautiful old church, and has written a little book about its history which is in much demand among visitors. Archdeacon Askwith is an Evangelical Churchman. Within a few days of his appointment he took part in a Church Missionary Society meeting at Taunton.

The open-air celebrations arranged in connection with the bi-centenary of Wesley's birth were marred

by wretched weather at Epworth. Fortunately, the rain held on the day of the great demonstration in Blenheim Park. Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., presided over an immense meeting held in the grounds of the Palace. He pointed out that the Methodism of to-day is a very different thing from the Methodism of a hundred years ago. Then they were a small and despised sect. Now they had come to the front; but unless they retained the early Methodist fire of their fathers, their work would be merely as a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.

At the recent Primitive Methodist Conference it was reported that the membership of the Connexion is 196,878—an increase of 2742. The value of the Church property is over four millions.

The ancient Hawarden Church, where Mr. Gladstone worshipped for so many years, is out of repair, and about £550 is being raised for its restoration. The Rector, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, proposes to re-roof the church and renovate thirteen of its immense battlement stones, and also to repair the steeple. The floor has sunk, and a new one is required. The church was founded by St. Deiniol, and there are many legends connected with it.

V.

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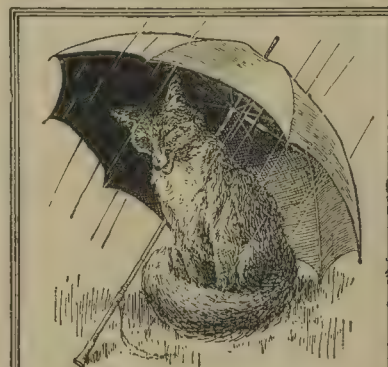
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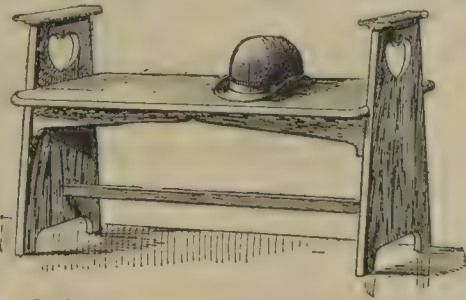
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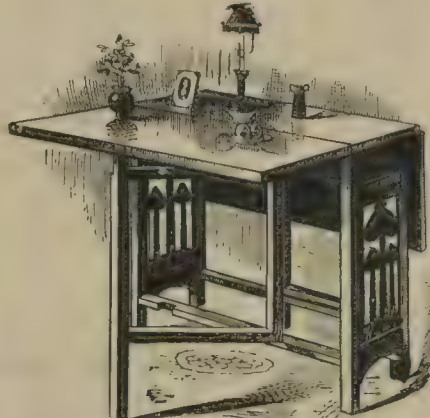
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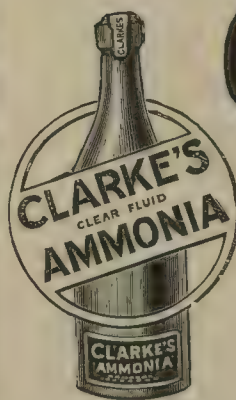
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THE ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE OF THE "DISCOVERY," AND THE SLEDGE JOURNEY TO THE
FURTHEST POINT SOUTH EVER REACHED BY MAN.

BY LIEUTENANT E. H. SHACKLETON, ONE OF THE THREE OFFICERS WHO REACHED THE MOST SOUTHERLY LATITUDE YET ATTAINED.

AS IS WELL KNOWN, the National Antarctic Expedition left England in August 1901 for scientific work in the Southern oceans, having been fitted out under the auspices of the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society. The officers and men were lent by the Admiralty from the Navy and Royal Naval Reserve. A grant of £45,000 was made by the Government specially to aid the magnetic work, which was one of the most important parts of the Expedition. Passing over the outward voyage, during which the ordinary incidents

of sea-travel occurred, we come to the departure of the *Discovery* from Lyttelton, New Zealand, on December 22. Ten days after leaving, the ship *Discovery* had her first experience of the ice when she entered the pack. Pack-ice, or the pack, is the ice that has formed on the sea and in sheltered bays during the winter, and, with the approach of summer, assisted by snow and gale, works up and floats away to the northward in a more or less dense mass, that finally dissolves in the warmer waters of the lower latitudes. Fortunately, the pack at this



THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE MAGNETIC SURVEY, ONE OF THE CHIEF OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION: THE MAGNETIC HUT,
WITH THE "DISCOVERY" IN WINTER QUARTERS IN THE BACKGROUND.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON.

In this hut one of the most important duties of the Expedition, that for which the Government gave £45,000—magnetic research—was carried out. Observations were taken every two hours, in all weathers. At the door of the hut is Mr. Bernacchi, the expert in electrical science.

time was fairly open, and in five days the *Discovery* was able to steer her way through into clear water. Strange and weird to those who had never seen it was the sight of the huge fields of ice stretching away to the horizon, broken only now and then by a dark "lead" of open water. Animal life at this period was in abundance: the quaint, small Adélie penguin was there by the thousand, hopping towards the ship, curious to see what that strange monster was penetrating to its home. The seals, of which there were three species—the Ross, the Crab-eater, and the Sea-leopard—were met with at this stage. Of these, the Crab-eater is by far the most active, the Sea-leopard the most ferocious, and the Ross the rarest. While



Photo, Lieutenant Shackleton.

AFTER A BLIZZARD: THE DECK OF THE "DISCOVERY," LOOKING AFT, STARBOARD SIDE.

on this subject, I may say that the method of killing the seal is as humane as possible. The structure of the nose being very fine and tender, one strong blow is sufficient to stun the animal; its heart is then pierced, and it dies without any trouble. This was done for necessary food and for zoological specimens only, it being everybody's care not to sacrifice life uselessly. The Weddell seal, which was extensively used as food, weighs about 1000 lb. The blubber, of course, could not be touched, as it is so rank; but there is a great deal of flesh, which is of a dark red colour, and, although not very palatable, is good meat.

THE FIRST
ANCHORAGE:
PENGUINS
OBSERVED.

Early on Jan. 9 the snowy peaks of Admiralty Range appeared, pointing far up into the sky; and, after pushing through ice near the land, the *Discovery* anchored off Cape Adare. During a short stay, birds and other zoological specimens were collected, and the ways of the Adélie penguin, with their young, were observed. The skua gull, which is the only really rapacious flying bird, very often attacks the young penguin. To prevent its seizing them, penguins generally form little colonies of defence, guarded by a strong old bird. Their nests are just a collection of pebbles, and are brought together in these colonies. Like greater nations, the colonies show marked antagonistic feelings towards one another. The noise and clamour that go on are also worthy of a great nation. True, besides, to the simile is the fact that the strongest and largest get the most in the way of comfort, and have the best position for their homes. There is also the Wilson petrel, known to voyagers as Mother Carey's chicken. This little bird makes her nest in the crannies of the rocks and in the ice crevasses, the nest being made of the loose feathers picked up from the penguins. Remarkable, though of course natural, is the extreme tameness of all animals down in the Antarctic, for they have no enemies on land. The seals, for instance, show a mild curiosity at the approach of a man, not even troubling to get out of the way. The penguins also betray no fear, but rather otherwise, for they attack the intruders.

The *Discovery* left on Jan. 10, and pushed her way Southwards through the ice, arriving off Coulman Island on Jan. 13. Under the lee of this island she had to stay for two days, owing to a howling hurricane, which for a long time was blowing at the rate of ninety miles an hour. On Jan. 15 she entered Lady Newnes Bay and after a short stay, during which a number of the Weddell seal were killed for food, pushed down towards Wood Bay, at the upper end of which rises the great volcano, Mount Melbourne. Unfortunately, the ice was so thick and hard that it was impossible to penetrate far in. The course was made due South, as near the land as possible, in order to "lay in" (make a chart of) the coast-line, which Sir James Clark Ross during his 1839-42 expedition was unable to do.

On Jan. 20 Mount Erebus came in sight: a huge active volcano rising to the height of 12,500 ft., an imposing sight amid these wastes of ice and snow, with its column of smoke ever rising, to be blown away to the South in one long line. Though always sending forth a volume of smoke that hangs like a pall over the vast expanse of ice, only on two occasions did it show any signs of the internal fires that glow beneath. On Jan. 22 a record was placed at Cape Crozier, and the ship commenced her voyage to the eastward along the Great Ice Barrier, which for over five hundred miles presents an unbroken face ranging from 50 ft. to 280 ft. in height. Fine weather favoured the *Discovery*, and the Barrier was carefully examined, soundings being made off it and means taken to determine its origin. It is from walls of ice such as these that the mighty icebergs carve off and float away to the northward to prove a menace to shipping.

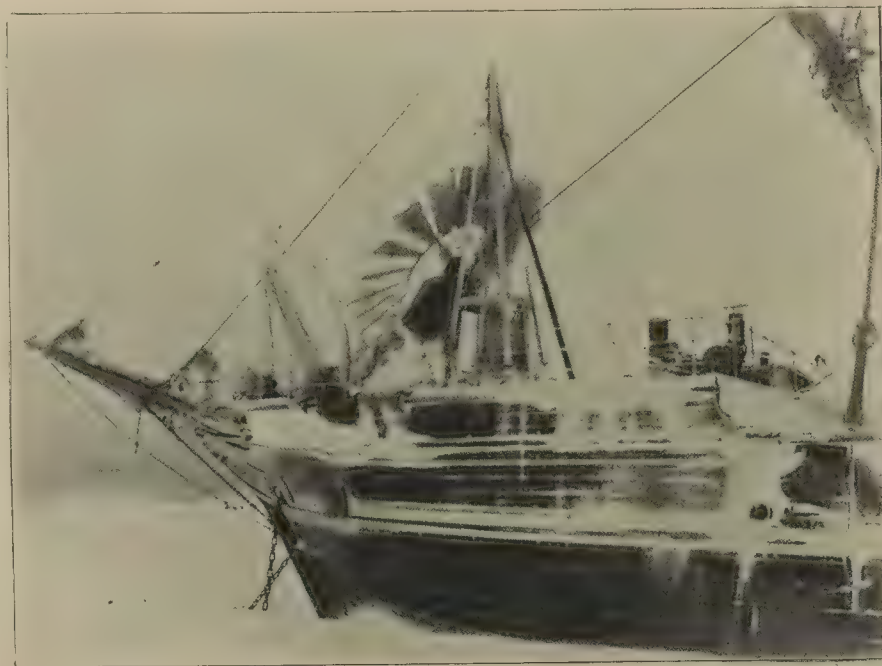
On Jan. 29, after pushing through more pack, a change was seen in the appearance of the Barrier. The aspect of the Great Ice Barrier at first was not imposing, but as we went along and gradually saw it stretching away until lost in the horizon limit, we realised what a marvellous sight it was. In place of the level surface, high undulating snow slopes appeared, gradually rising to the height of 1500 ft. On the 30th, through these slopes and ridges appeared black rocks, which told us that the Barrier was ended, and the new land had been found. Following this new land during the 30th and 31st, the coast-line was laid in, and the ship on the 31st was stopped by the hard ice which was attached to the land. In the far distance could be seen lofty snow-covered peaks stretching from the north-east to the South. This was apparently high land, but it is impossible definitely to say so. The falling temperatures prevented the ship making any prolonged stay there, as winter quarters had to be sought to the west of the Barrier, so the extent of this new continental land could only roughly be determined; but the fact that it exists, that the termination of the Barrier has been found, is of great geographical value.

A UNIQUE
BALLOON ASCENT.

After making a balloon ascent at an inlet in the Barrier on Feb. 4, 1902, and no land having been seen from a height of 750 ft., the ship proceeded round Cape Bird, and finally came to anchor on Feb. 9 at the foot of Mount Erebus in MacMurdo Strait. This balloon ascent was the first ever made from a field of ice, or under such weather conditions as prevailed where we were. The balloon was a military one, and was filled with hydrogen obtained from cylinders which we had taken with us, and, owing to the cold temperatures, had required 1000 cubic feet more gas than it would have done had it been in a more temperate climate. Of course, in the circumstances, it was a captive balloon, for the wind was from the South and the sea was beside us, so that it would never have done to let it run free. The object for which the balloon was taken—to ascertain at various points of the Barrier whether to the South existed land—was fulfilled as far as possible, but we could make but one ascent, for there was only one landing-place in that long stretch of ice. On March 24 the *Discovery* was finally frozen in, and so remains to-day.

WINTER
QUARTERS AND
SCIENTIFIC WORK.

On arriving at these winter quarters, immediate steps were taken for the main work of observation. It may not be out of place to mention here what this work consisted of. First, it must be remembered that, although the National Antarctic Expedition has made a far higher Southern latitude than any other expedition, it was not for Pole-hunting that it set forth. All branches of science were to be investigated. One of the most important was the magnetic work, and from March 1 up to the present time observations were made by the officers, in addition, of course, to the self-recording instruments, in order to determine the magnetic elements, which, when taken in conjunction with the work of other nations all engaged on the same subject, will correct the variations in the charts now existing, and will add to the safety of all vessels traversing the seas. For the furtherance of the magnetic research, the Government had given £45,000, and I am glad to say we have been successful in carrying out what was intended to be done. Biology, especially the fauna of the deep sea, is another branch of research which has been actively pursued, and hundreds of new species will be added to the books



Photo, Lieutenant Shackleton.

AFTER A BLIZZARD: THE WRECK OF THE WINDMILL WHICH DROVE THE ELECTRIC PLANT.

The white spots on the ship's side are formed by snow frozen on the bolts.

on this subject. Other branches of biology, zoology and ornithology, as represented by the seals and birds of that quarter of the globe, have been studied carefully, and will enlighten scientific circles on many questions at present in dispute. The meteorological work, which has been continuously carried on—despite adverse circumstances—such as low temperatures and strong blizzards, will be of great value. Every two hours of the day and night from the time the ship left England till the present moment, these observations have been recorded and kept not only by two-hourly readings on the part of the officers, but also by the self-recording instruments. Geology had its representative, and the character of this volcanic country, the land masses and structure of this portion of the Antarctic, will

CELEBRATING THE POLAR MIDNIGHT: A FESTIVAL AT MIDWINTER.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON.



MIDWINTER DAY IN THE ANTARCTIC: THE OFFICERS OF THE "DISCOVERY" INSPECTING THE MEN'S QUARTERS.

A sort of subsidiary Christmas was held in the middle of the long Polar night. On Midwinter Day, corresponding to our Midsummer, the men held a festival, and the old naval custom of an officers' Christmas visit was observed. Besides the usual loyal mottoes was one in honour of the New Zealand farmers who presented the Expedition with a supply of fresh mutton.

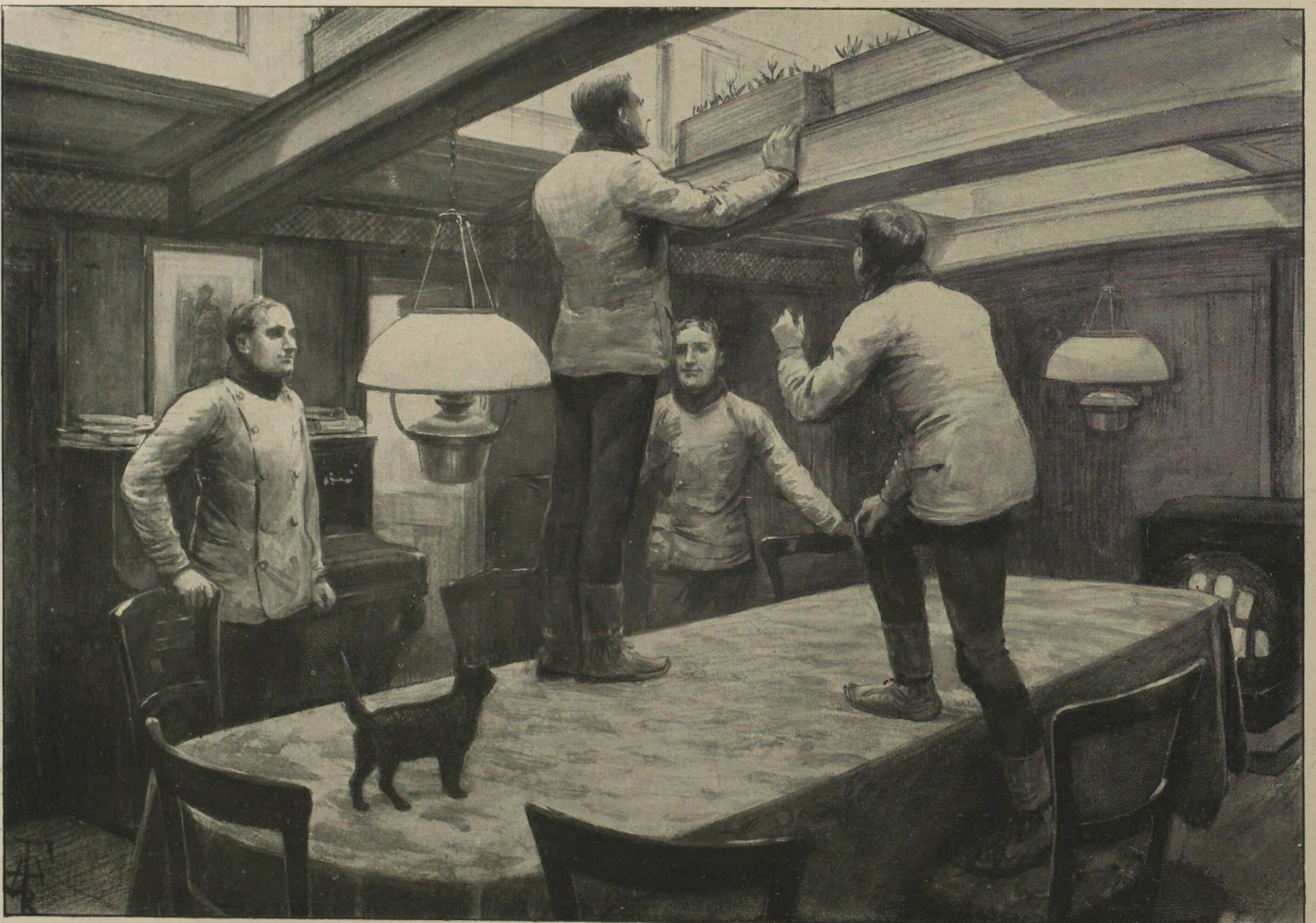
THE "DISCOVERY" IN THE PACK ICE AND IN WINTER QUARTERS.

THE PHOTOGRAPH BY LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON, WHO ALSO SUPPLIED THE MATERIAL FOR THE DRAWING BY A. FORESTIER.



EIGHT MILES FROM WINTER QUARTERS, FEBRUARY 7, 1902: THE "DISCOVERY" IN THE PACK ICE SHORTLY BEFORE COMING TO THE ANCHORAGE WHERE SHE NOW REMAINS FROZEN IN.

The "Discovery" anchored on February 9, 1902, at the foot of Mount Erebus, in MacMurdo Strait. She was finally frozen in on March 24, 1902.



A BREATH OF AN ENGLISH SPRING IN THE FROZEN SOUTH: CROCUSES, GROWN IN THE "DISCOVERY'S" WARD-ROOM, FLOWERING ON EASTER SUNDAY.

The temperature of the ward-room was kept at a uniform 50 degrees, and in due course the crocus plants blossomed—an event which was joyfully welcomed.

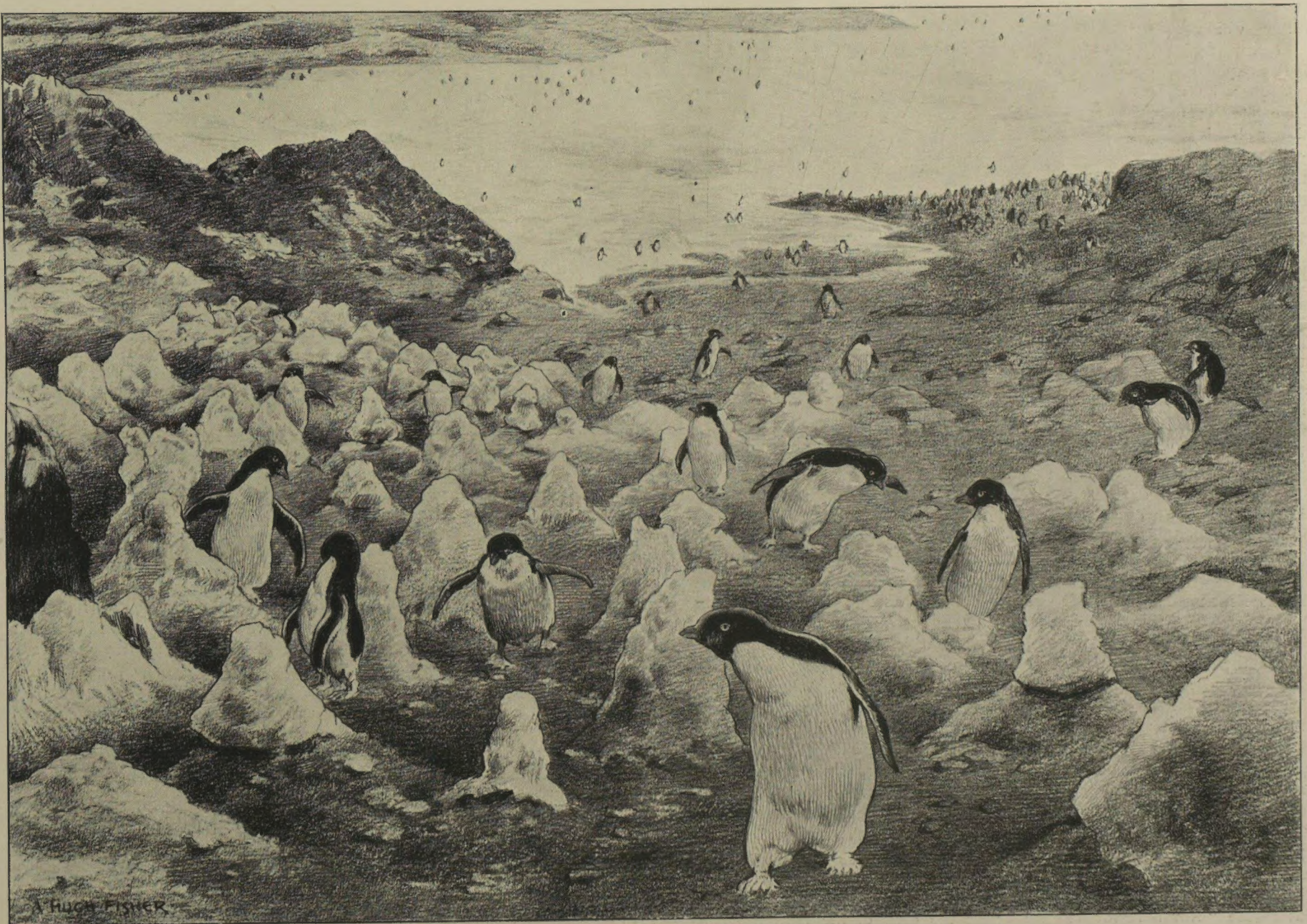
THE "DISCOVERY'S" PRESENT SITUATION, AND A CURIOSITY OF ANTARCTIC BIRD LIFE.

THE PHOTOGRAPH BY LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON, WHO ALSO SUPPLIED THE MATERIAL FOR THE DRAWING BY A. HUGH FISHER.



FROZEN-IN SINCE MARCH 24, 1902: THE "DISCOVERY" IN HER PRESENT QUARTERS, WITH THE SLEDGE-DOGS ASHORE.

Although the ship is now frozen in five miles from the open water, it is hoped that she will be released next year either by blasting or by the break-up of the ice.



PENGUIN WALK UP CAPE ADARE: THE BIRDS' INGENIOUS LADDER OF SNOW HUMMOCKS.

Ages ago, when the water level was higher than it now is, the penguins had their home on the top of Cape Adare, and the stronger birds still climb to the summit. They have worn a track in the snow, but their method of following a zigzag path has left a succession of hummocks. When a bird falls on the smooth snow, it is brought up by the hummock, and so is able to avoid slipping down again all the way to the water's edge.

have new light thrown upon them. Oceanographical problems have had their share of attention, and no one object has been sacrificed to the other. Botany—as much as could be studied, the abnormally rigid conditions which exist in the Antarctic preventing the development of plant-life—has been attended to. Bacteriology has also been studied; and last, but not least, geographical research by means of sledge parties has been carried out whenever possible.

There were a great many preparations to be made during this time, so that the ship should be in perfect condition to withstand the blizzards and storms that we knew were going to be our lot during that period. All the running gear and the articles that are generally required for the working of a ship, and would now be useless, were carefully stowed away. The boats were taken off the ship and put on the ice, but unfortunately they were covered with snow in the first blizzard, and it required a deal of exertion to keep the bulk of the snow away from them until we were able to dig them out in the spring. The covering which was to protect the main portion of the ship from the snow-drift was then put up. Snow was laid on the deck, and helped to keep the cold out; and the dogs' kennels were placed handy so that there should be no trouble in going daily to feed the animals.

The meteorological screen was erected about a hundred yards from the vessel. A rope stretched from the ship to the screen, and other ropes to the hut, which we had erected about three hundred yards away on the shore. By these guides it was possible in the severest weather most blinding blizzards to journey to and fro. The officer whose turn it would be to take the meteorological observations for the night would sit up the whole time, having to dress in accordance with the weather, donning his wind-clothes every two hours to go out to examine his instruments. Crossing the bar in a tempestuous sea to still water is a similar feeling to that which the officer in question experienced when he came from facing a howling blizzard in pursuance of his work into the warm, well-lighted ward-room. Even on these short journeys of ten minutes or so, many times we were frost-bitten owing to the low temperatures. Ten degrees below zero in a breeze is as uncomfortable or more so than fifty or sixty degrees below zero in calm weather. The ship, which was housed in by a strong awning, would become covered and weighted down by the driving snow during these blizzards, and immediately after had to be dug out. Some idea of what it was like may be gained from the photograph given among the illustrations.

PREPARATION OF THE SHIP FOR WINTER.

METEOROLOGICAL WORK UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

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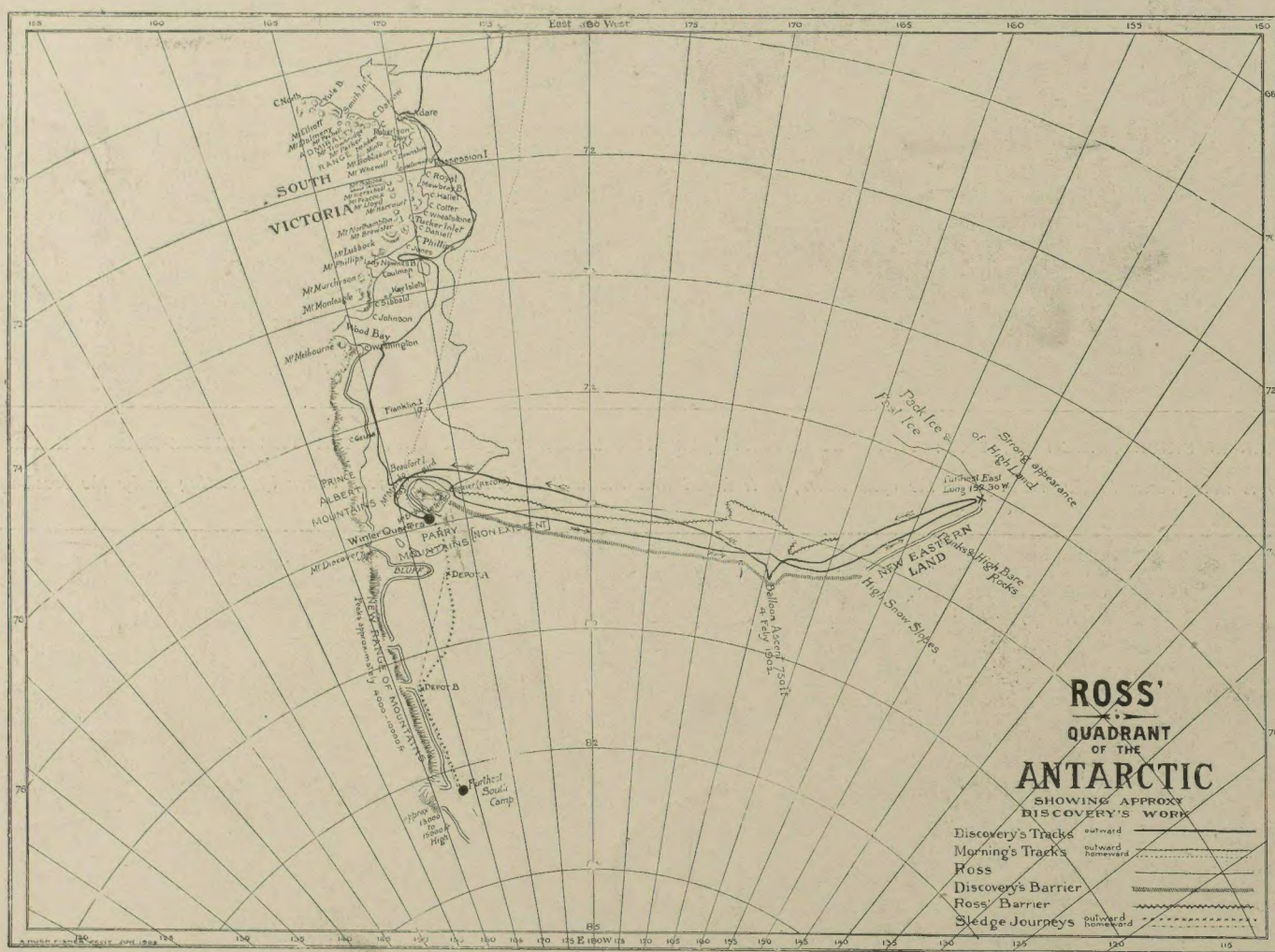
THE LONG POLAR NIGHT. Polar night began. I want particularly to say here that the monotony, the darkness, and all the terrors associated with a Polar winter seemed to find no place with us. There was work to be done the whole time; the *bonne camaraderie* and good-fellowship in both ward-room and lower deck made life not only pleasant, but really enjoyable; and when the glorious twilight colours of the slowly dying sun had faded from the high western mountains, and we were wrapped in the gloom of that long night on board the ship, the home life and the entertainments made the time pass quickly. Necessarily, there was work to be done outside the ship, and it was trying in the low temperatures. For the first time on record, I suppose, the biologist pursued his avocation of obtaining marine life by breaking the ice every day and drawing the traps; and the meteorological observations, which had to be conducted at a certain distance from the ship, went on in spite of wind and weather. The hut, which was built on shore, was used at times as a theatre, and the management of the "Royal Terror Theatre" gave the crew of the *Discovery* many laughable and pleasant entertainments.

It may interest people to know what the internal arrangements of the ship were like, for of course, during the long winter months, it was our

only place for recreation and living. The ward-room, in which there were eleven officers, naval and scientific, was lighted by two hanging oil lamps. Indeed, there was electricity till the furious blizzards destroyed the wind-mill. The means of heating were excellent: a closed-in stove at each end of the room radiated sufficient heat to keep the temperature at a mean of 50; though on the floors of our cabins it was below freezing point, and where the bolts penetrated through from the outer skin of the ship there was always a huge blob of ice. The ice which formed on our skylights, which were let into the deck overhead, sometimes melted, and was a source of annoyance at first; but this was remedied by an ingenious arrangement for catching the water, which was the contrivance of Mr. Skelton, the chief engineer. We also had our flower-garden in the Antarctic, consisting of two white crocuses, which were the only flowers that bloomed out of our little garden, which existed in boxes on the beams of the ward-room skylight. These flowers opened on Easter Sunday.

It may interest my readers if I describe a typical day on board. At 6.30 a.m. all hands were called, and a working party of men proceeded with the sledges to a small ice foot or glacier about five hundred yards from the ship where there was plenty of clear blue ice available for turning into water. With pick and shovel they loaded the sledges and dragged them back to the vessel, and filled the ice-melters, this job being finished by 8 o'clock. Between 8 and half-past breakfast was ready, and at 9.15 the commander read prayers to the crew, who were mustered on the lower deck. After prayers various jobs occupied the men, such as preparing sledges, splicing harness, feeding the dogs, and working at getting stores up from below. At 1 o'clock the men went to dinner, and during the afternoon they were free until 4 o'clock,

when another party proceeded to get ice again. Tea for the men at 5 o'clock finished up the day. During the evening they played games, read, or had debates on subjects that interested them. The musical ones played the piano or various instruments, on which some of them were excellent performers. In addition to the piano in the ward-room, which was a present, we also had a pianola, with a number of rolls of music. These instruments, and indeed all our means of recreation, which gave great pleasure, were, I should like to say, the gifts of friends to the Expedition, and cannot therefore be set down under the head of that extravagance which has lately been charged against the Expedition by so many unauthorised critics. Nothing but the bare necessities of the Expedition were provided by the public funds, and many of these even were supplied by the generosity of manufacturers. In the ward-room the routine was practically similar—breakfast at half-past eight, tea at one o'clock, and dinner at six. Between times we were occupied with our various avocations, the biologist being out dragging his nets, and some of the others doing magnetic work such as I have already described; so there was no idle time. As regards reading matter, we had a well-stocked scientific library, and a good general library of biography, history, travel, exploration, poetry, and fiction. It was entirely owing to the generosity of the authors and publishers that this collection was placed on board the *Discovery*. This library was open to all the men, and it is interesting to note they availed themselves of the deeper subjects as well as the lighter ones. For the benefit of the men, once a week short popular talks were given by the various scientific men and officers on their special subjects to the sailors on the lower deck, and the keen interest they took in making zoological notes has been of distinct value to the specialists. All the leading London publishers presented us with a fine general library, and it did not—as has been stated in one or two of the papers—cost five hundred pounds. This assertion, like a great many more, is utterly inaccurate. The general library of a thousand volumes was kept in the officers' room: to it also everyone had free access. The four hundred pounds for the library was expended entirely on scientific books, which anyone who has the slightest knowledge of such an expedition



THE "DISCOVERY'S" WORK APPROXIMATELY INDICATED ON ROSS'S QUADRANT OF THE ANTARCTIC.

The courses of the "Discovery" and of the relief-ship, the "Morning," are here given. Note the difference between the position of the Great Ice Barrier as Ross observed it in 1839, and as Scott observed it in 1902.

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